■ THIS ODD WORLD

Luxury home for monkeys!

FURNISHINGS IN THE LATEST STYLE

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

They tore the wallpaper from the walls, chewed up the curtains and set about demolishing the furnishings in Professor Bernhard Grzimek's house. In animal nurse, Doris Posolczak's house, too, the damage was extensive.

Baby monkeys in Frankfurt Zoo, who are rejected by their mothers had to be brought up by the Zoo's director or their nurse.

Now an "animal nursery" has been built in the Zoo for 180,000 Marks. A brewery has contributed half of this sum.

This new building did not only cost as much as a dirctor's country house, but moreover it looks like one. The tasteful design with its large picture windows would look good in an advertisement of a businesslike building society.

These large windows are important. Zoo visitors are not allowed into be animal nursery, so that there is no danger of the tiny gorillas chimpanzees and orang-utangs being infected.

With this large window visitors can peep through and watch Salome, the baby gorilla, and Steve and Frank, the young orang-utangs playing.

In the afternoons, however, the Venetian blinds are lowered and a sign says: "Sssh! We're sleeping!"

In the animal nursery there are dining-rooms, bedrooms, a kitchen and an equipment room. These are not for the monkeys, of course, but for their attendants Doris Podolczak and Gerda Schwaez, who have to take care of their charges day and night.

The furnishings in the house are remarkably like those in a human's dwelling. *Just like human babies the monkeys* play with rubber animals and dolls.

Doris Podolczak sighs: "My own daughter's room has for many years been used for purposes other than those for which it was intended. All this time the monkeys have been sleeping there." Feeding bottles and gruel are now being prepared in the nursery's kitchen. Nappies, play trousers and shirts belongings to the youngsters are washed there.

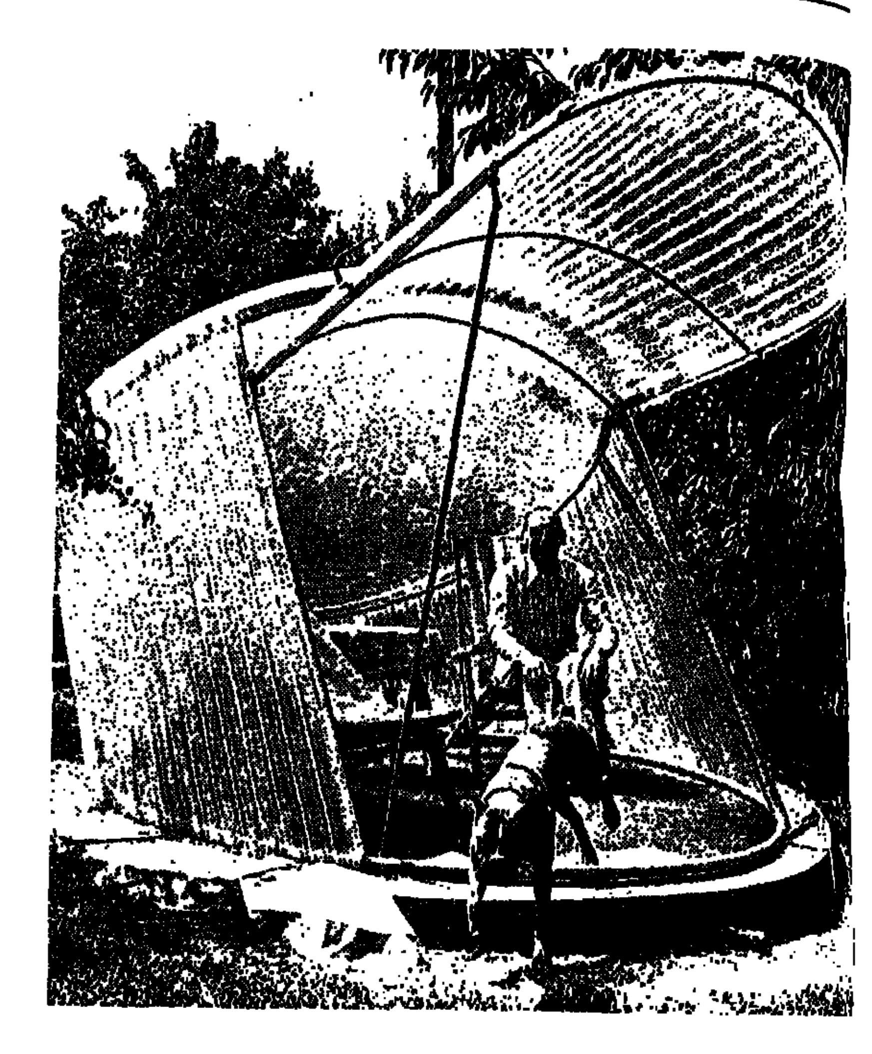
Professor Grzimek said: "The children will not stay long in this house. It is just a temporary home until they are strong enough to stand on their own feet and to return to their own monkey community."

This is an idyll for the Zoo's visitors. Three months old Salome nestles snug and warm in her little bed in a deep blissful baby's sleep.

Steve, who is nine months old, plays with a toy crocodile made of plastic. The boy with the dark mop of hair looks as though he may later join a beat group.

Steve's seven month-old half brother is Frank, a red-haired firebrand.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 22 July 1969)



Sun-house for garden and beach

Wilhelm Bartz of Stuttgart has designed this sun-house for the garden made from plastic materials. If it is a little windy the sun-bather is protected but gets the maximum benefit from the shining sun. Herr Bartz says that his garden house could be used just as well on the beach. Cost would be from 1,200 to 1,800 Marks. (Photo: dpa)

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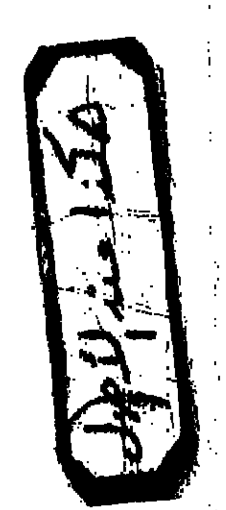
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The German Tribune

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Sino-Soviet frontier dispute threatens to get out of hand

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

The escalation of the Sino-Soviet frontier conflict is alarming. After the latest serious clash in the area between Sinkiang and Kazakhstan the language used on both sides has become even more unambiguous.

Peking has porclaimed that Moscow is preparing a *blitzkrieg* à la Adolf Hitler and the Kazakh Communist leader demanded in a *Pravda* article a special civil defence law to protect the population from weapons of mass destruction.

Is there going to be a war between the two most powerful Communist countries? This is a question that can no longer be dismissed as mere speculation.

The history of the Sino-Soviet frontier dispute shows that it is less a case of territorial problems between two neighbouring countries than one of the continuation of ideological conflict by power-political means.

On repeated occasions – at the 1964 frontier talks, for instance – Peking has made it clear, and continues to do so in its latest notes, that it does not demand the return of the 600,000 square miles of territory that the Chinese Empire was forced under military pressure to cede to Tsarist Russia in the nineteenth century.

All that Peking has demanded is that the unequal treaties that document the Tsarist conquests be replaced by new, equal agreements. "Bearing in mind the status quo and the consideration that broad masses of Soviet working people have been settled in these areas for a long time," the Chinese note of 24 May 1969 puts it.

This demand was made by China in the 1964 frontier negotiations. It was rejected by the Soviet Union. There were, Moscow declared, no territorial problems between the two countries. The frontier had developed in the course of history and was laid down in treaties.

This was a serious mistake on Moscow's part. It now found itself in an inextricable quandary. The Chinese confronted their Soviet comrades with quotations from Marx and Lenin in which both Marxist classics had condemned the Tsarist policy of conquest in the Far East as mercenary.

What is more, and far more important, the Chinese were able to refer to a declaration made by Lenin and the Soviet government in 1920 to the effect that the first socialist state had annulled the treaties.

"The Soviet government," the declaration stated, "returns to China free of charge and for good all that was mercenarily wrested from it by the Tsarist government and the Russian bourgeoisie."

Because of the Chinese civil war of the time Lenin's promises were not fulfilled. Even after 1949, when the Communists had taken over power in China, the frontier issue was initially not dealt with "for various reasons" (Peking).

Not until 1960, when serious ideological differences began to take shape, did Mao Tse-tung raise the issue of the unequal treaties. In 1964 negotiations started, but immediately came to an unsuccessful conclusion.

"It would not have been difficult to solve the frontier question," Peking now says, referring to a declaration made by Chou En-lai in 1960. "There are minor differences on the map," Chou stated. "They can easily be settled in peace."

But Moscow would hear nothing of unequal treaties and defended the Tsarist inheritance as Russian territory gained in a legitimate manner. This attitude on the Kremlin's part provided Mao with superb propaganda ammunition.

Valuable arguments could now be brought to play in support of the Chinese leader's claim that Khrushchov and his successors had betrayed Marx and Lenin and were a revisionist renegade clique.

Social-imperialist now Tsars held sway in Moscow, Peking thenceforth proclaimed, men who has assumed the cloak of the old Tsars and turned Eastern Europe into a colonialist empire, pursuing a policy of imperialist aggression all over the world.

The latest examples listed by Peking are the occupation of Czechoslovakia and the Brezhnev doctrine of the limited sovereignty of socialist states.

The Kremlin is in a quandary. It can no longer acknowledge that the Tsarist treaties are unequal agreements for that would involve admitting having betrayed Lenin's foreign policy so far. The result would be a grave loss of prestige and an enormous fillip for Mao Tse-tung's reputation as the defender of the true faith. Yet the massive Chinese propaganda campaign is hurting Russia, particularly in the Third World but also in Eastern Europe.

Moscow's view of the frontier conflict is an entirely different one. "The Mao clique," the Kremlin declares, is guilty of "great power chauvinism" is making territorial demands and pursuing an adventurous policy deirected at war and menacing world peace.

In view of the difficult situation the Soviet leaders are in, though, it no longer seems out of the question that the Kremlin might step by step seriously be considering violent means of resolving the ideological dispute with Peking.

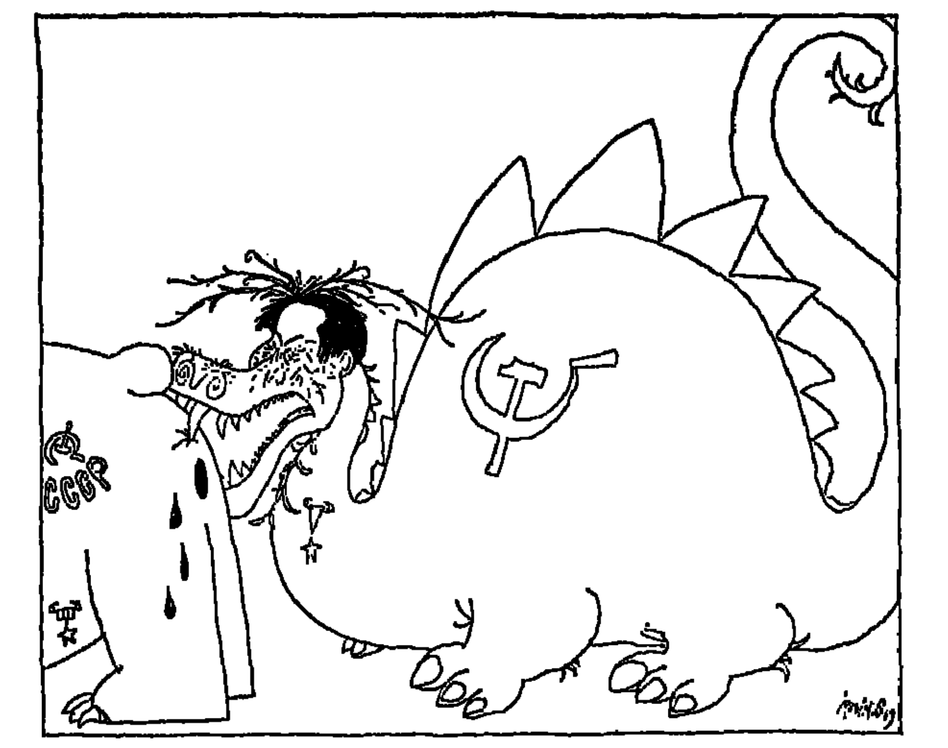
Following the writing on the wall in Prague a military strike, against China's nuclear bases in Lop Nor, for instance, seems fairly unlikely. It is not, on the other hand, out of the question.

Mao has evidently also let himself in for a risk the extent of which he can no longer himself determine. As an ideological weapon in the struggle for predominance in international Communism the frontier conflict must be considered insoluble until the political and ideological constellation in one or other of the two countries changes.

This insolubility in principle makes the dispute extremely dangerous. It is developing laws of its own that threaten to elude the control of either Peking or Moscow.

Peter Kuntze

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 August 1969)



(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

IN THIS ISSUE

Too little too late in Ulster results in anarchy

Münchner Merkur
Münchner Zeitung für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und Sport

The riots between Catholics and Protestants in Londonderry are the result of prejudice and blindness on the part of Northern Irish politicians and churchmen.

Ever since the Ireland Act of 1922 separated the Protestant majority of Ulster from the remainder of Ireland religious strife has rent the North.

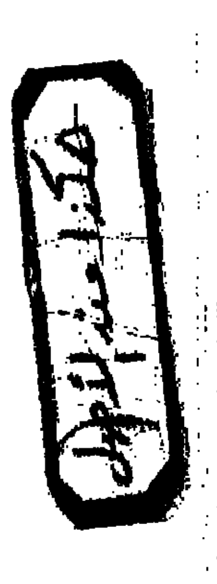
Not until the civil rights demonstration in Londonderry at the beginning of October last year were the most striking examples of injustice and discrimination against Roman Catholics brought to an end by a programme of reform that has since been approved by Stormont.

The reforms now turn out to have been too late. The million Protestant and half million Catholics in Ulster may live next door to one another and even work in the same firm but argumentative bigots on both sides are interested in neither reconciliation nor equalisation.

They and a weak government that has been able neither to jump over its Protestant shadow nor to stop the hotheads have given rise to a situation in which anarchists and civil war specialists have taken over the reins of control. Had the ban on processions and demonstrations since imposed been in force on 12 August the whole folly would probably never have occurred.

Anarchists and civil rights demonstrators, however, are exploiting the religious differences in Ulster for further-reaching ends of their own. Twenty-one-year-old Bernadette Devlin MP and her comrades-in-arms have more in mind than equal rights for the Roman Catholic minority. Their aim is to liberate oppressed peoples, to engage in open struggle against all authority and to eliminate not only the Protestant government in Belfast but also the government in London.

(Münchner Merkur, 16 August 1969)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rumania steers an independent course

Handelsblatt

Thunderous applause in Bucharest has subsided and when the colourful flags and decorations have disappeared from houses and lamp-posts the Rumanian capital will have returned to normal.

But unlike other Eastern Bloc party conferences, which usually amount to no more than prearranged ovations for the party leadership, the X Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party performed an important function. It decided the development of the country for the next five years. What direction is Rumania to take?

The major issue as regards the country's future role was one of personnel rather than policies. Nicolae Ceausescu was unanimously re-elected party leader.

Unanimity was more than a matter of obligatory agreement. It was also genuine proof of confidence in the political dexterity of a party official. By means of an independent foreign policy and restrictions in terror at home First Secretary Ceausescu has given his fellow-countrymen a new sense of national consciousness.

The party has realised that its ambitions can best be fulfilled via national mobilisation and Nicolae Ceausescu is increasingly becoming the guarantor of this policy. The personality cult surrounding the man may have been boosted of late but no doubt with the aim of making the policy he follows unassailable.

In future First Secretary Ceausescu can claim that the self-willed foreign policy pursued by Bucharest has the backing of the party. The principles on the basis of which Rumania determines its international relations have been incorporated in the amendments to the party statutes.

Absolutely equal rights, independence, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries and the party's right to decide on its own political line have in this way become prime considerations.

Nicolae Ceausescu has thus gained backing for his policies, but the danger to Rumanian foreign policy lurks not at home but abroad — in the Soviet Union and its faithful Eastern European allies.

One of the uncertainties that continually hangs over Rumania's head is whether or not the others will accept Ceausescu's justification of his foreign policy line. As a member of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon Rumania cannot overstrain its relations with other Soviet socialist countries.

Nor can it press ahead too hastily and prematurely with its opening to the West, otherwise the Soviet Union's present mistrust would develop into open enmity. The Bucharest leadership will still need a good deal of dexterity to continue this balancing act.

In the immediate future Rumania will have to concentrate most on the economy. Nicolae Ceausescu has hammered home to party members that industry still has a long way to go to meet the requirements of an advanced society.

On the industrial front Rumania is, to judge by the figures for the next five-year plan, to shift the emphasis from heavy to light industry. Bucharest will also have to pay a great deal of attention to consumer goods and agriculture.

Shortcomings are still often evident in supplies of foodstuffs and consumer goods. Developments will show to what extent the national line affects the standard of living of the general public.

In the near future the Rumanian leaders are likely to make further attempts to put the leading role of the party in home affairs on a broader basis. There was frequent talk at the party congress of developing democracy within the party.

The opportunity lower-ranking party organisations now have of nominating candidates for higher-ranking bodies and of gaining direct access to the party leadership represents a case in point.

It would be wrong, though, to think in terms of tempestuous liberalisation. The party will do its best to ensure that this process is kept under control and manipulated in accordance with party requirements at every stage.

Rumania will not be able to manage without reforms and reforms were heralded at the party congress. Admittedly, the leading officials who advocated them were not very forthcoming about the details, and maybe the time was not ripe for demonstrative announcement of the measures planned.

The hue and cry about President Nixon's visit and the resolutions of the party congress, which differed in so many respects from those of other ruling Communist Parties, must first subside. The Rumanian experiment has not yet entirely succeeded. Bucharest will have to consider carefully all further steps.

Heinz Verfürth

(Handelsblatt, 14 August 1969)

USA makes approaches to China

Secretary of State Rogers' announcement that the United States plans soon to make a renewed attempt to arrange discussions with the People's Republic of China is interpreted in Washington as an unsubtle hint in Moscow's direction that the USA has other diplomatic cards to play should the Kremlin not give the go-ahead for the planned strategic arms limitations talks.

The Secretary of State had already emphasised America's aim to improve relations with China. This, however, he claimed, meant no change in relations between Washington and Formosa, which will continue to be supported by the United States as the legitimate representative of the Chinese people.

As long as this remains the official guideline of American policy rather than a tactical manoeuvre there is little likelihood of an improvement in relations with mainland China.

Even so, there remains the possibility of closer contacts between Washington and Peking, such as the at one stage monthly exchanges between the US and Chinese ambassadors in Warsaw, talks interrupted by the cultural revolution.

In America a growing number of people advocate normalisation of relations between the two and even President Nixon stressed during his election campaign the need for a normalisation of relations with the People's Republic of China.

When President Nixon came to power he arranged a new round of ambassadorial talks but Peking called it off, alleging an aggressive attitude on the part of the USA. It remains to be seen whether after repeated American emphasis of readiness to talk Peking will now show willing. It also remains to be seen how seriously the Soviet Union will take the White House calling China as trumps.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 13 August 1969)

Franc devaluation marks the end of an era

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

President Pompidou's decision to devalue the franc has been termed a change in the style of French politics. This is not in itself incorrect but the idea of a change of style does not get to the heart of the matter.

A change of style could mean that under Georges Pompidou only the form and not the content has changed. In reality devaluation represents a departure from the principles of General de Gaulle.

The General may at one stage or another have regarded devaluation as necessary or at least useful in terms of economic policy but he was governed mainly by the idea — verging on an idee fixe — that devaluation was something of a national disgrace.

M. Pompidou, his successor, has no regard for anything but the realities. The mystical goes by the board. He has not, of course, jettisoned the concept of the nation but for him it is less cloaked in mystery.

Since devaluation promises to be beneficial for the nation Georges Pompidou feels he is nothing if not a patriot and a good Gaullist to boot.

The surprise effect is, on the face of it, a continuation of the General's methods, but sudden de- or revaluations have always been the classical approach, even though the element of surprise has seldom been as successful.

It is interesting to note the names of the eight men who knew three weeks beforehand that devaluation had been decided. Apart from the Prime Minister the eight men consisted solely of financial experts, first and foremost M. Giscard d'Estaing, famous for his "Oui — mais" support of General de Gaulle.

Arch-Gaullists in the Cabinet were neither consulted nor informed. This must have cut Defence Minister Debré to the quick — unless, that is, he consoled himself with the thought that Georges Pompidou too is a President who is "not satisfied with opening chrysanthemum shows."

In his address to Parliament on assuming office M. Pompidou did, it is true, describe himself only as a guardian and guarantor of the constitution but he too governs where he feels it is right and in accordance with the constitution to do so.

Which is of greater consequence for France and French politics? — M. Pompidou's view that the Presidency is an HQ of decision-making or his decision to depart fundamentally from the General's views on the currency. Surely the latter.

It takes courage to devalue — courage both in the face of the country as a whole and in the face of rigid old-style Gaullists who gather in mistrustful groups determined to keep the heritage pure.

Old-style Gaullists will have viewed the devaluation as disloyalty. M. Pompidou himself sees it in addition to its monetary and economic significance as part of the policy of maintaining French independence. A policy of independence, for General de Gaulle the be-all and end-all of French politics, is something Georges Pompidou has promised to pursue. It has now been shown for the first time that on occasion he proposes to do so by means and on the basis of criteria other than those of the General.

Devaluation, however, is such a far-reaching step that President Pompidou, whose decision it was, may on other issues choose to continue unchanged the General's policy of independence.

The boycott of the Council of Ministers of the Western European Union (WEU) continues. It is hard to imagine Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann being altogether happy at the idea. President Pompidou has yet to send a French delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference too; something else the General studiously avoided.

French nuclear tests, axed as part of the austerity programme following the unrest in May 1968, are to be resumed next year. On Britain's Common Market entry bid Georges Pompidou has signalled no far-reaching changes. On European integration as a whole the new President has by no means condemned General de Gaulle's concept of a Europe of nation-states.

M. Pompidou did not, of course, promise far-reaching changes. He offered a guarantee of continuity and on the strength of it was voted into office by the majority of the French electorate.

French through and through

What is more, many an aspect of General de Gaulle's policies was attributable to more than his own obduracy; it was French through and through. *Süddeutsche Zeitung* has always warned against expectations of a new era rising out of the ashes of General de Gaulle's political demise.

The General may have pursued prestige policies in top gear but prestige was not his private property in politics. President Pompidou is not pressing ahead overhastily, but the more necessary he feels a decision to be, the more determinedly he acts.

Following devaluation of the franc other alterations to Gaullist Gaullism are no longer out of the question. All will depend on whether or not M. Pompidou sees in them a gain for France's independence and on this no longer being posited as absolute.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 August 1969)

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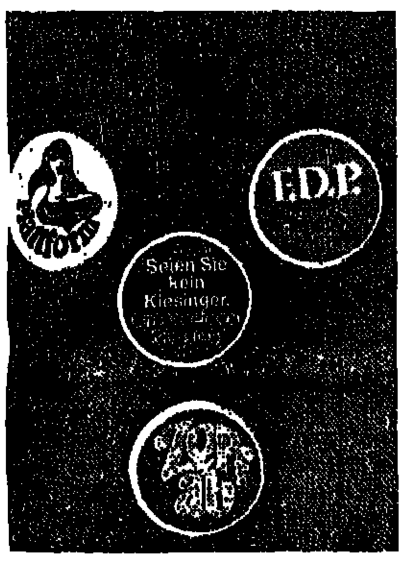
GENERAL ELECTION

Bundestag election campaign gathers momentum

Herbert Wehner, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) prophesied that the 1969 general election campaign would be the most political in the history of the Federal Republic, full of argument, cut and thrust. But will it really?

Appearances belie this view. The Free Democrats (FDP) started the campaign ball rolling. It said that it would clear away the cobwebs from everything from the Hallstein Doctrine to the Bundeswehr's Starfighters. Its campaign was political but it was not a direct attack on other parties.

Shortly afterwards the SPD had a large scale series of testimonials printed in this country's newspapers. Numerous personalities from outside the political sphere stated that they supported the SPD. Among these personalities were Bishop Wilm, General Baudissin, Professor Steinbuch and quizmaster Hans-Joachim Kuhlenkampf, nicknamed "Kuli" by millions of television viewers.



Some Free Democratic badges are real eye-catchers

They all said what nice people Willy Brandt and his party colleagues were, but they did not attack any other party in the process.

The Christian Democrats (CDU) started a little later than the the other two parties. On an election poster showing the head of a young child with a self-confident photograph of Kurt Georg Kiesinger underneath, the CDU promised to lead the country safely into the seventies. This is a skilful combination of the earlier appeal to the citizens' need for law and order and the look into the future which is now demanded. But the CDU too refrained from attacking its opponents.

This will all change in the near future according to statements made by an SPD spokesman at party headquarters in Bonn. What has gone before is merely a preliminary skirmish. The SPD election congress in Essen on 24 August will see the start of five weeks hard campaigning.

Four weeks ago at the same place the CDU adopted a tougher line. Kurt Georg Kiesinger gave the aura of being an Olympian statesman, but CDU general secretary Dr Bruno Heck made many cutting remarks and parliamentary party chairman Rainer Barzel won enthusiastic applause in his role as a lively, unflinching election campaigner.

Only the FDP plans to avoid direct controversy in its campaign. It will react only to attacks made on it.

So it is going to be a hard election campaign after all. Who is going to fight whom? The five previous Bundestag elections have seen a confrontation between the ruling CDU/CSU and the more or less strong opposition party, the SPD. The Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats has seen the end of that.

But the CDU has taken up its cudgels against the SPD and the SPD will fight back with the same weapons. Dr Hans-Joachim Rathke is a versatile spokesman for the CDU. He said that the SPD was less an enemy than a rival. Cooperation between leading politicians from the two parties had rendered the sharp attacks of earlier years impossible.

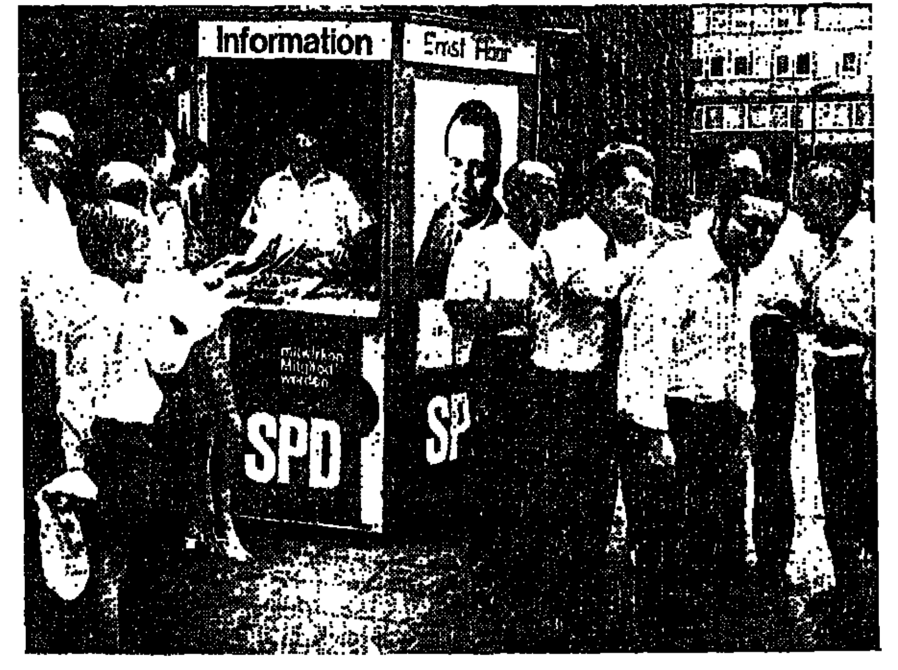
These fine nuances can no longer be seen so well in practice. They will recede even further into the background in the final push before the election. In spite of the coalition the election campaign will be fought mainly between the two largest parties. Only the lack of personal animosity shows that the two sides are not prepared to rule out the chance of future cooperation.

The official opposition, the FDP, are being spared the attacks of the other two main parties. That is not so much a paradox as it may appear. But it is also no unqualified compliment. The CDU is following Adenauer's policy of concentrating his guns on the enemy and not giving smaller parties a value greater than they have by paying too much attention to them.

In spite of Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski's recent statement, the SPD thinks that there is little danger of a mass exodus to the FDP on the part of voters discontented with the Grand Coalition, as happened in the 1968 state elections in Baden-Württemberg. The danger, present after the valiant 'Clear away the cobwebs' promises, has now been reduced.

For its own part the FDP avoided attacking either of the parties as it is intent on keeping the same distance away from both and it must also consider its own followers who form nothing like a uniform group. The FDP prefers to attack the Grand Coalition for what it is and brand it an artificial fraternity.

One basic problem for all three parties is the emergence of the National Democrats (NPD). Dr Rathke said that this party was the main opponent in his own party's view. The NPD has taken voters away from the CDU, especially in rural areas. The NPD should not be banned but must be fought politically with arguments and discussions at elections meetings. So far not much has been witnessed of this method.



Social Democratic information stand in Hamburg

The FDP too favours this method. Dr Hans Friederichs, the party's business manager, took the wind out of the sails of the NPD candidate in his constituency in exactly this way. The candidate was the young NPD member who claimed that gas chambers were to be considered as quite a normal form of death and was forthwith removed from the political arena.

The SPD claims rightly or wrongly to be unworried by NPD competition. There was a large gap between the voting potential of each of the two parties. There is now no need to fear that economic disenchantment of the type rife in 1966 and 1967 will drive voters into the arms of the NPD, Social Democrats feel.

What will be decisive in the election — people or issues? This old question has cropped up again in this election and, again, no straight answer can be given.

In the past the CDU had the advantage of having foreign policy and economic affairs as its own private domains in which no other party was capable of doing such successful work.

That has changed since the two posts have been occupied by Social Democrats. Foreign policy will play only a small role in the CDU's campaign and the same is true of the German Question. The SPD will follow the CDU's lead as neither of their representatives in these Ministries have proved overwhelmingly successful.

Only the FDP, the smallest party, has taken upon itself the most difficult problem — the German Question. There must be grave doubts as to whether its efforts will pay dividends.

Top priority in the SPD's election campaign goes of course to the success of Karl Schiller's economic policy. Party headquarters are of the opinion that the latest developments, Schiller's self-confessed defeat in the struggle for revaluation and the CDU's broadsides against the Minister of Economic Affairs, will have no adverse effect worth mentioning.

But after the ambiguous assessment by the voter of the value of the visit to Moscow by leading Free Democrats the FDP must hope to gain some benefit from the arguments about revaluation. The bickering is harmful to the reputation of the Grand Coalition and diverts the public's attention from the issue of worker participation where the FDP were forced to oppose the largely popular proposals of the SPD.

In past years the CDU has always had great success with their top men. This year they are trying the same policy with Kiesinger. There is nobody to challenge his position as the most effective CDU man. The 1953, 1957 and 1961 elections became for the CDU Adenauer elections and 1965 an Erhard election. Then 1969 should be the Kiesinger election. The personal side of the CDU's election propaganda is taken up almost exclusively with the Chancellor.

The SPD do not agree with this treatment. The party leaves nobody in any doubt that Willy Brandt is the leader. But the spotlight is directed equally onto the other top politicians in the party, people like Karl Schiller, Herbert Wehner, Alex Möller, Helmut Schmidt, Georg Leber and others.

In 1965 the FDP epitomised the inner compromises in the party by showing a large election poster with the five top FDP members. This year they are departing from the earlier pattern and will be content to show Walter Scheel together with Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Wolfgang Mischnick. In the final weeks they will go in pairs on electoral tours.

The CDU will not depart from normal practice when it comes to election tours.

Continued on page 4

Christian Democratic campaign bus on the road (Photos: dpa)

38.6m voters

About 100,000 more citizens are eligible to vote in the September elections for the 6th Bundestag than were eligible in 1965.

According to the Federal Statistics Office those eligible to vote total 38.6 million compared with 38.5 million voters listed for the 1965 Bundestag elections.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1969)

■ BERLIN

Gromyko's speech and the prospects of progress in the divided city

Anything that will lessen tension in Berlin and alleviate the situation of the western half of the city is worth doing.

Western powers showed immediate interest when Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko followed Nixon's example of last February by mentioning the possibility of new talks on Berlin.

Andrei Gromyko, it is true, offered little that could arouse great expectations. The Kremlin already wants to talk, but nobody could infer from the speech that the Soviet Union wants to discuss a solution which is also acceptable to the West.

The Soviet Foreign Minister gave voice to the old complaint that the territory of West Berlin was being used for purposes that were hostile to the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries.

We also heard the old demand: "No encroachment on the GDR's just interests can be tolerated." More must be produced before a rosy futurecan be forecast for Berlin.

Speculation is fed by the long Sino-Russian border. It is thought that the Soviet Union wants peace and relaxation of tension in the West because of the threat on its Eastern border.

This theory seems less plausible under closer examination. By relaxation of tension in Europe the Soviet Union means a consolidation of its European empire.


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And this clashes directly with the West's vital interests in Berlin. Consolidation in the Soviet sense is not possible unless West Berlin is deprived of the basis of its existence, the occupation statute and the occupation rights of the three Western powers.

The rights of occupation are irrevocable and, in international law, set high above all other treaties. On the one hand these rights undermine the GDR's sovereignty and guarantee free access to West Berlin whatever Herr Ulbricht may desire. On the other hand they remove West Berlin from GDR influence.

The continual aim of communist policy on Berlin is to end the occupation rights by international agreement. Agreements can be revoked, and a treaty would give the GDR sovereign rights over roads and rail access to West Berlin. This would mean that the GDR could with justification demand good behaviour from the allegedly independent political unit of West Berlin.

West Berlin is, when all is said and done an island in communist territory and it cannot be doubted that the GDR and the Soviet Union would use these rights and encroach on its freedom.

The decisive factor of the situation is the ideological conflict between West Berlin and its surroundings. And in the eyes of the Communist leaders this conflict brooks no compromise. A free West Berlin is the thorn in the flesh of the empire of slavery created in Europe by the Soviet Union. Soviet policy can basically only be hostile to an enclave of another political world in its sphere of influence.

Leonid Brezhnev has shown which way the wind blows in the East. According to him the struggle against imperialism is the key problem of the age and a worsening of the situation is imminent. This dogmatic zealotry threatens nobody more than the West Berliners.

It is not at first sight clear why the Russians are interested in an improvement of the situation in and around West Berlin. The West would profit from an improved situation. When access were guaranteed, West Berlin would flourish for the first time in its short history.

But discussions have been mentioned. It is easy to suspect that Andrei Gromyko is trying to do the same in Europe as Ho Chi Minh at the other side of the world. He wants to sit at a conference table with America from order to derive the maximum benefit in talks about the status quo with a tired country. But in politics prophecy must be kept in its place.

The supposition cannot be dismissed that perhaps both partners are tired at the moment. An agenda should be kept ready for this eventuality. As long as the desired guarantees for free civilian access to Berlin are included the government of the Federal Republic should consider what it can do to help avoid future conflict.

It is still of decisive importance that a new treaty of this type should be based on the present status of Berlin. It is doubtful whether direct talks between Bonn and East Berlin on access could be reconciled with these overwhelming interests, even under the auspices of the Four Power Agreement. Washington does not entertain the idea and some American diplomats even look on with concern. So what hopes has Bonn?

There is a danger that an agreement between Bonn and East Berlin could undermine the Allied right of access. A new legal basis could gradually emerge. The Western Allies might then come to think that they need not, nay cannot, insist on their rights with the same stubbornness and persistence as they have until now.

And the Federal Republic could find that its Eastern partner will throw a pile of papers down at its feet, saying that the East has quite a different idea about the new legal basis.

The sensible thing to do is to ask the Soviet Union with the scepticism demanded of the occasion whether the East is ready for a consolidation of the situation in the Western sense. It would be foolish and costly to endanger Berlin's relatively secure status for the sake of an all-German dream.

Dieter Cycon

(DIE WELT, 9 August 1969)

Allies' Berlin move welcomed

All three parties represented in the Bundestag welcome the fact that the three Western powers are pushing Moscow to start a new round of discussions about Berlin.

Christian Democratic Parliamentary Party chairman Rainer Barzel described this step as a shot in the arm for the policy adopted by Kurt Georg Kiesinger and emphasised that the Soviet Union must now show how genuine its desire for a peaceful situation in Europe is by willingness to cooperate.

Wolfgang Mischnick, Free Democratic Bundestag leader, said that we should not let ourselves be discouraged by failures. The Federal government and its friends must keep on trying even if their initiatves find no response in Moscow.

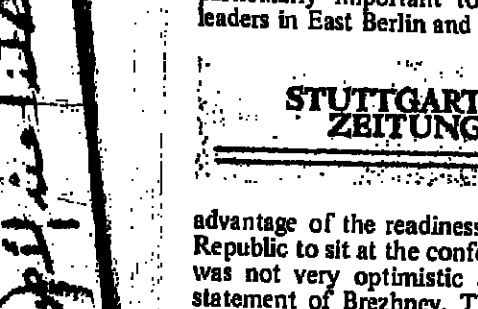
Rainer Barzel claimed that it was particularly important to encourage the leaders in East Berlin and Moscow to take


STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

advantage of the readiness of the Federal Republic to sit at the conference table. He was not very optimistic after the latest statement of Brezhnev. The Soviet party leader Linked the holding of a European security conference with class struggle and eventual Communist victory. Shades of the invasion of Czechoslovakia!

In view of such statements policy must put security before experiment. Anything else would be sheer irresponsibility. It is, he felt, impossible to speak of normalisation of relations while the Wall, barbed wire, mines and the order to shoot at refugees still existed in Germany.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 August 1969)



Continued from page 3

It is Kurt Georg Kiesinger who has to undertake the tiring, nerve-wracking tour.

In 1961 and 1965 the SPD did the same with Willy Brandt. They now consider that he is sufficiently well-known and he will not be used so much in this year's campaign.

There has been a lot of talk about the Americanisation of election campaigns and the influence of advertising agencies. Dr Rathke of the CDU accused the FDP of putting themselves in the hands of an advertising agency and their smart experts.

The FDP firmly rejected this rebuke and said that they were, as was well known, working with an agency in Düsseldorf but the people at the agency did not have carte blanche and every advertisement was arranged beforehand with the whole party executive. The SPD is working with four agencies but considers their aid as no more than supplementary.

The main emphasis of party propaganda has been placed on posters and electoral meetings with radio and television as an occasional booster. This year the television time allotted to party political broadcasts is very short. The main emphasis has now been placed on newspaper advertisements, as far as costs are concerned at least.

The CDU worked out its expenditure as 60 per cent advertisements and 40 per cent posters. The SPD said that advertisements took up only 35 or 40 per cent of their expenditure.

Herbert Wehner's timely reminder

Herbert Wehner, Minister of All-German Affairs recently gave our memories a necessary prod.

Many people will have forgotten that a year ago the East Berlin People's Chamber formally empowered the GDR Council of Ministers to appoint a special envoy to take part in talks with Bonn.

Presumably the only reason now for the GDR to continue its original proposals would be to cull propaganda material from the election campaign in the Federal Republic. Herbert Wehner's prompting does not seem to be primarily intended for the election period.

By the time the elections are over we shall discover whether the Soviet desire for relaxation of tension also extends to East Berlin. The response to the Western initiatives over Berlin will give the first hints. So far the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) has played at mischief-maker. One of the reasons was to upgrade of the GDR. Herbert Wehner has expressed the view that the two sides could take part in discussions with each other without recognising each other as foreign states.

This is the path that Bonn and East Berlin could go before a European security conference. But high demands may make this impossible.

Herbert Straeten

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 11 August 1969)

Bundestag election campaign gathers momentum

Posters are increasingly being viewed by all three parties as a necessary evil to advertise their existence (and not leave the field open solely to the NPD). By mutual agreement posters are limited to the last twenty days before the election, though the FDP only wants to take advantage of ten of these days.

A new feature of electioneering are the SPD information stands and the information buses of the CDU and the FDP. Not only printed information is available in the buses. The public can also speak over the telephone with candidates and the party's top men.

The SPD is hoping for good results from the Social Democratic electoral initiative, a group of campaigners working independently of the executive. Their most well-known representative is novelist Günter Grass who goes around areas "underdeveloped" by the SPD showing his walrus moustache for the good of the party.

But the traditional election meetings are still held. They play less part in the city with its multitude of influences as in the village and rural areas where they are better attended than in the town, even though the meeting in the town may have a top politician speaking. In the country there still exists the old form of electioneering — speech is followed by counter-speech and the discussion is often continued afterwards over a drink.

The parties are not keen to let people know how much the election campaign is costing. Total expenditure is hard to calculate as advertising by allied organisations play a role. The lower echelons of the party also spend a great deal that cannot accurately be estimated.

The CDU stated that, bearing in mind the rise in prices, their expenditure has not risen since 1965. The SPD, it goes on to claim, will spend 50 to 75 per cent more than the CDU.

Other parties quibble with these figures. The FDP freely admits that it has less money now than in 1965. The SPD is not quoting figures but says that even taking the rise in prices into account it is spending more in this election campaign than the 1965 campaign. The SPD work out the cost of CDU newspaper advertising to be about 15 million Marks. The party therefore reckons the CDU are spending far more than they are.

But the election will not become a battle of handouts as many people originally believed. If Herbert Wehner's prophecy comes true, exaggerated advertising allocations will not take the place of political debate.

Wilhelm Duden

(Industriekurier, 12 August 1969)

■ THE WALL

After 8 years East and West Berlin are growing apart

Frankfurter Neue Presse

East Berlin's new television tower points its metallic finger skywards on the West Berlin horizon. The towering structure is, at 1,170 feet, the tallest building in Central Europe.

The Socialist Unity Party looks upon it as a manifestation of Socialism, Ulbricht-style. Indeed for West Berliners it is a symbol of the distant, the untouchable which lives and breathes in their city, in their own back garden almost, but which stands firmly rooted on the other side of a wall.

Their city? One city? What many people considered impossible is beginning to come true. The two semi-cities which have been cut off from one another for eight years are beginning to grow apart.

It is happening despite a common history stretching back for centuries. The two Berlins are linked by a past which has seen many bleak moments of dark despair.

It is happening despite the fact that people on both sides of the wall have a common heritage that flourished on the contradiction between Prussian strictness and cosmopolitan bourgeoisie yet called Goethe rather rash.

These same Berliners are well on the way to becoming East Berliners or West Berliners. The interests of the one are growing further apart from the interests of the other.

On one side of the Wall eyes are being turned, albeit under duress, to developments in the Eastern bloc countries. This is the direction in which they see aid coming for a better standard of living.

On the other side of the Wall people look to the West. Their fate is decided in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

The estrangement of East and West Berlin is a result of the barbed wire. Many Berliners have not visited the other sector since 13 August 1961. No West Berliner has been permitted to visit the East since the entry permits were stopped three years ago. Exceptions are rare. A few West Berlin journalists and salesmen have been allowed through from time to time. Some East Berlin politicians and travel couriers are allowed long-term visas for the West.

Personal contacts between the two halves of the city have dwindled. Appeals for special visas have usually been quashed. The few safety valves which have been set up seem to suffice.

An entry-permit office has been opened to deal with urgent family matters. Permits to enter the East are granted to people who have close relatives in the East sick or dying. Births and marriages are also occasions when the Wall opens for some.

On top of this East Berlin pensioners may visit the West once every year. But natural causes have also been instrumental in breaking down East-West contact on a human level; sometimes death has intervened, often out of sight has meant out of mind.

Contact at a technical level has been strictly limited; mostly in functions in a routine manner and without friction. Problems arising are dealt with by the most insignificant clerks. Here are some examples of just how sparse contact is between one side and the other:

Since there are no telephone links between East and West, the police lists of missing persons have to be transmitted by teleprinter.

In isolated cases the director of public prosecutions on one side of the Wall are helped in legal matters by his colleagues from the other side. If planned bomb attacks on the Wall are discovered, the East is usually notified.

Traffic on the S-Bahn (Suburban railway) and U-Bahn (Underground) runs to schedule. In this sphere East-West negotiations are hardly necessary.

West Berlin postal authorities arrange the delivery of mail eight times daily to the Soviet Zone. Once a day parcel post is transported by rail between the two main sectors.

The sewage system is intact. West Berlin's waste flows, as ever, on to East Berlin sewage farms.

As can easily be imagined if this situation continues for long the division of the city into two will become real. This is not all. The two neighbouring cities will be on very bad terms.

Even now there are people in East Berlin who are acquainted with Moscow and Havana, but who do not know West Berlin.

As for West Berliners, there are already some who have walked along the Ginza in Tokyo and New York's Broadway, but who have never set foot on Karl-Marx-Allee or Unter den Linden (the famous street leading to the Brandenburg Gate and now in East Berlin). Few West Berliners will recognise Alexanderplatz, which has been extensively rebuilt in recent years.

Lischotte Müller

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 August 1969)

The Berlin Wall at a point where only the pavement belongs to the West

(Photo: Archiv)

Fiftieth anniversary of the Weimar constitution

Fifty years ago, on 11 August 1919 Reich President Friedrich Ebert signed the Constitution of the German Reich at the Thüringian spa of Schwarzburg.

Ten days earlier the Weimar National Assembly had approved the constitution with 262 voting 'aye' and 75 'no'. On 14 August 1919 the constitution was gazetted and the Weimar Republic came into being.

Both the constitution and the man largely responsible for drafting it, Professor Hugo Preuss, had to tolerate many critical attacks. It is still maintained with some regularity that the Weimar Republic foundered on the inadequacy of its own conception. But is this really true?

The Weimar Constitution recognised certain basic rights of every citizen. He had a vote and the system of proportional representation ensured that nobody's vote would be wasted. In particularly important political decisions the man in the street was able to raise his voice and make himself heard by means of referendum or plebiscite. He also was able to steer the middle course between the centralistic aims of Preuss himself and the strictly federalistic tendencies of the German states.

Thus it was a constitution which — at the turning point between the Kaiser's Reich and the Republic — was more democratic than most Germans would have dared to hope at the turn of the century.

People had to a great extent freed themselves from the ideas of the Kaiser's Reich. But there was a limitation: the position of the Reich President in the Weimar Republic smacked very much of that of the Kaiser in Imperial Germany.

The powers assigned to this position led people to give the President the nickname 'ersatz Kaiser of the Germans'.

In certain circumstances governments could be formed which were controlled by the 'ersatz Kaiser' and by him alone. These were called presidential cabinets. Under President Hindenburg they became the order of the day.

The men who drafted Basic Law learnt their lesson from this. Today's President has a minimum of powers, and the nickname now applied to him is "official courier to this country's people."

How rightly the excessive powers of the Reich Presidents were criticised, since they were incompatible with a democratic constitution! But how unjustified the criticisms are that were levelled against proportional representation at the time of the Weimar Republic.

Certainly this electoral system in practice led to splinter parties. As early as 1924 there were already 12 parties in the Reichstag. But as far as equality of opportunity is concerned, proportional representation, which has been "blunted" in Basic Law by means of the five-per-cent clause, is and remains the fairest electoral system, since nobody's vote is wasted.

It may not have been practicable then and may still fall into disrepute, but this is less a result of the system, than the fault of individual voters.

The situation was similar as regards other aspects of the Weimar Constitution. Some consolation should be found in the fact that it was not the inadequacy of the constitution's provisions that caused the downfall of the Weimar Republic but that the German people were not prepared to make the best of these provisions and to defend and uphold them with conviction.

But enemies of the Weimar Republic took the provisos of the Versailles peace treaty as grounds for deriding the constitution as the victor's dictate.

But even well-meaning citizens did not take enough advantage of their rights under the constitution. This helped to bring the Weimar legal system into discredit. For example the chance to make amendments to the constitution by means of plebiscite was never taken.

When the Weimar Republic collapsed in 1933 it was the fault of the people who had never stood up to defend it, not an innate fault of the Republic itself.

Weimar's epitaph must be the Federal Republic's watchword: a constitution is only as good as the people who uphold it.

Rainer Klose

(Münchner Merkur, 13 August 1969)

10,000 political arrests since the Wall

Since the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 arrests on political grounds in the Soviet Zone have totalled 10,090, the investigating committee of free lawyers in West Berlin reports.

In this same period, the committee claims, 8,569 political sentences have been passed, of which 5,851 were connected with attempts to flee to the West, breach the Wall or break frontier regulations.

Of these 4,874 were attempts to forge passports and other documents or to breach the Wall by force; 977 were cases of aiding and abetting others to escape. Death sentences during this time, for so-called crimes against the state totalled five. 59 people were sentenced to life imprisonment. In 261 cases sentences of 10 to 15 years were passed. In 1,521 cases sentence has not yet been passed or the trial has not yet taken place.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 August 1969)

■ ART

Artists and their models from Dürer to Dix

The theme of the artist and his model is five hundred years old. But up to now there has been no exhaustive examination of the subject and certainly no exhibition. Klaus Gallwitz, the director of the art gallery at Baden-Baden, came upon the idea only as an afterthought.

He wanted to exhibit all Picasso's numerous variations on this theme. Then the plan was expanded to give a retrospective view of the subject. Until 19 October a visitor to Baden-Baden Art Gallery will find 250 paintings, sketches and drawings which give a general view of the changes and variations of an unexpectedly rich motif.

With 120 paintings and drawings on show Picasso plays a dominant role in the exhibition. And no painter has changed the artist-model relationship so thoroughly and *with such imagination as he has.*

It is obvious that Baden-Baden Art Gallery could not exhibit all the paintings relevant to this theme. The first work on this subject, Rogier van der Weyden's *St Luke painting the Madonna*, executed towards the middle of the 15th century, could not be obtained and neither could some later works.

Yet Gallwitz has attained a remarkable degree of completion. Eighty-five private owners or art galleries from ten countries lent their Rembrandts and Dürers, together with works by Daumier and Ingres, Chagall and Rouault, Corinth and Dix. Apart from innumerable other old masters an astounding number of unknown artists are represented in the collection.

There are some surprising omissions. But that is due to the demands of the theme. Not all painters took interest in the artist-model relationship. Gallwitz could find no examples among the works of such pronounced portrait painters as Kokoschka and Beckmann.

Whole periods did not touch upon the theme. The collection at Baden-Baden leads the visitor to draw the conclusion that the 17th and 18th centuries were predominated by minor artists. Only in the 19th century is the theme taken up again and then later expanded to cover new angles. Otto Dix and Christian Schad combine the theme with social criticism.

The differing predilections and the changes caused by artistic and social considerations are connected with the peculiar tense relationship involved in the motif. When the artist is painting his model it is an expansion of a normal self-portrait.

It is no longer the artist's personality that is to be discussed but his work, his activity and his whole creative existence. The model, subject or auxiliary is brought into the picture and evolves a peculiar dialectic. An internal, intimate relationship comes to light and reveals more about art and the artist than he himself is willing or able to say.

Usually a woman or a girl is used as the model. Nude representation is not generally common, but Corinth for example shows what possibilities there are for new imposing variations.

From the erotic tensions between artist and model, which play a great role in Picasso, the painters of the 18th century derived the motif of the gallant artist or the artist in love.

There are several representations of markedly male models. One of the best examples is an excellent painting by Michael Sweerts. Albrecht Adam uses a horse as a model and Heinrich Campendonck a cow.

Gallwitz has also considered primitive art. Morris Hirshfield provides a classic example. The younger generation of present-day artists is represented by Antes, Schultze, Jacquet and Adami. Adami makes use of a variation which removes the need for self-portrait. He depicts *Matisse, painting his model*. Matisse and Marquet had already painted each other with a model and in Manguin's studio.

Otto Dix was once subject of a similar artist-model variation. Konrad Felixmüller painted him in full action.

Finally Picasso. He is both abrupt and charming, classical and Cubist. He derives many variations from erotic relationships. He works from his own imagination and from famous originals. Eventually he found an abstract solution which contained the theme. In one of his most enchanting paintings only the artist is to be seen. The model is indirectly present.

Jürgen Buschkiel
(DIE WELT, 4 August 1969)


Max Liebermann: 'The Artist in his Atelier painting a Nude' (Photo: Kaiser)

Böll writes TV play based on own book

Heinrich Böll has written in collaboration with Czech producer Voytech Jasny his first original television play based on his short story "Nicht nur zur Weihnachtszeit" (Not only at Yuletide).

Jasny is best known in this country for his film "Wenn der Kater kommt" (When the Tom Cat Comes).

Böll's play attacks the trashy type of Christmas celebration which misses the meaning of the festival. It also criticises the prosperous bourgeoisie which, not in every case but all too often, puts its respectability on show for the sake of show, but lets it drop in extreme situations.

Heinrich Böll said: "So much of my work has already been filmed and often badly filmed. This time if it does not work and if it is not successful, I shall only have myself to blame."

The cameraman is one of the best in the world — Czech colour-picture specialist Jaroslav Kusera. Actors taking part include Rene Deltgen, Edith Heerdegen, Edeltraut Elsner and Gerd Baltus.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 3 August 1969)

Stern magazine's second World Exhibition of Photography


(Photo: Dieter Köhn)

Until 31 August the World Photographic Exhibition can be seen in the rooms of Gottorf Castle, the state museum of Schleswig-Holstein.

The exhibition is entitled *Woman*. Five hundred photographs taken by 236 photographers from 85 different countries have been divided up into 61 descriptive categories.

Once again the idea and form of the exhibition came from Dr Karl Pawek. He planned the first world exhibition of this sort, *What is Man*, which came to Schleswig in 1965. *Stern* magazine has organised this exhibition in conjunction with 261 museums in 36 countries.

Karl Pawek was proud to announce in the foreword to the exhibition catalogue that its predecessor, the first exhibition, had met with greater success in its four years than any other European exhibition in a specialist field. The exhibition had been visited by three and a half million people in 261 art galleries all over the world.

This impressive figure may have encouraged the brain behind this exhibition to attempt a second, and this time one with a theme which would attract a great deal of curiosity before the show started.

But this exhibition has nothing in common with pornography in spite of all the nakedness that can be seen, Instead Pawek judges his exhibition to be a 'giant panorama of the life of a woman'. It shows her in all the varying moods of 'Fate, fortune, sadness, pride, dullness, desire, hunger, pain, vice, exuberance and coldness'.

The main theme is so diverse that Pawek subdivided it into descriptive categories which he called aspects. Each of these sections has anything from two to twelve photographs.

Of course the aspects are very much subjective. This is shown by the titles of the various groups, for example 'Social Fate,' 'Ecstasy,' 'Freedom,' 'Protest,' 'The Star' or 'Unconventional.'

A lot can be included under these terms so it is impossible to include everything in the exhibition.

It is not at all surprising that of all the photographs shown one or two say little and do not fit adequately in the context. Some do not rise above the standard of the pictures seen every day in a newspaper. This can be said of photographs of students demonstrating against emergency legislation or attractive pin-ups from fashion magazines, small nude pictures or a new print of President Kennedy's funeral.

The main value of the exhibition is its cosmopolitanism. The camera has tracked down women in the most far-flung corners of the world and observed them in all situations.

Photographs that are obviously posed are fortunately rare. Nearly all are limited to the portrait itself.

The exotic contributions deserve special attention. They shock especially when a woman's unimaginable misery and suppression show through.

The section 'Man and Woman' contains many charming pictures. One of the best shows a coloured athlete and his white wife. 'Sex' contains shots of two old people from Italy or the humorously different newly-weds from Cologne.

'Black allowed— no white' is a gay photographic commentary on the topless fashion theme. 'Joys and Burdens of Aphrodite' and 'Duty to Beauty' treat their topics with humour. What is particularly impressive in the exhibition are the faces and figures of old women.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 August 1969)


(Photo: Jerome Ducro)

■ OPERA

Jan Cikker's 'Game of Love and Death' in Munich



Activity in creating new operatic works is progessing at great speed with the efforts of Klebe in Schwetzingen, Penderecki in Hamburg and now Jan Cikker in Munich. Premieres of all three took place at festivals, which means that they were provided with a pronounced official accent — as if there was nothing more important at the moment than giving definite proof of cultural awareness and modernity.

When looking at the subject matter — themes from Goethe, Huxley and Rolland — it becomes clear that recourse to literature is regarded as providing artistic security. It can be said without further ado that the success of both of Alban Berg's operas has led to schools of operatic composition. There is method in the formulation of opera production.

For Jan Cikker, who was born in 1911 and was in his time the most prominent composer in Slovakia, this method is no longer a novelty. His two previous operas took as their material Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, and Tolstoy's *Resurrection* and at the premiere of his last opera in Stuttgart Günther Rennert who produced it encouraged him to try Romain Rolland's *Game of Love and Death*.

Cikker thought over this suggestion and found that it was completely in accordance with his style of composing, human appeal, and this is how it came to be his fifth opera premiered at the Munich Festival. The libretto was written by the composer himself on the basis of Rolland's Revolution tragedy.

Cikker composed in Slovak since the intonation of this language meant musical raw material for him, in a similar way to Czech for Janacek. At the Munich performance it was sung in the not too fluent German of Kurt Honolka.

Rolland's play is difficult to perform nowadays because of its noble appeal for freedom. In the immediate post-war years it had topicality and was often performed On account of this there arises an intricate theatrical and decisive musical question whether is should be sung.

A composer greedily grabs at anything a libretto has to offer to allow him to develop a dramatic scene underlined by dramatic music. Cikker has acted quite cleverly so that now everything is concentrated on the core of the piece. How can the human being in an exceptional situation continue to live and rescue his liberty from the oppression of anxiety?

In this case the theme is the conflicts of the Jacobins in 1794.

The characters form an eternal triangle with a respected member of the Paris Convention, his wife and her lover who is a persecuted Girondin. But to rescue this theme from private realms the music has to have a double function. Firstly it must place before your eyes the revolutionary background to the psychological motivation. This it succeeds in doing. The events in the street and in the Convention Hall are heard from the room which is depicted on stage.

Secondly the music must give meaning to the action on stage, rising above the mere meanings of the text, which is written in the style of newspaper leaders about sacrificed love and dying truth.

Power is lacking as is penetration and the opportunity of metamorphosis. Cikker is able to give vent to expressiveness in the short purely orchestral passages which fill the 90-minute long one-act opera.

The composition remains unspecific as soon as the sung passages are introduced and as far as the real meaning of opera is concerned the effect is lost. It seems as though no cure has been found for the antiquatedness of its form in spite of its freedom of tonality, in spite of a large orchestra made up in an unconventional manner, and despite mystical dialogue with an invisible background choir.

The action of the opera takes place at several levels and several different tracks in which Cikker includes flashback technique.

If synchronism of all the ingredients of the opera is the only truly 'musical' ingredient of opera the instrumental sound has a more erudite effect than the singing. The opera's form, entirely predictable, in fact ends up narrow and disjointed, which hardly helps. The conductor, Vaclav Neumann, moves arround on familiar territory with understanding and exemplary awareness of the musical content.

The three main singers Charlotte Berthold, Donald Grober and Kieth Engen add lyrically moving or dramatically accented vocal lines. Munich director Günther Rennert accentuated the production, adding depth to the action on stage by projections and films. The decor was done by Ita Maximowna.

Even so the production turned out to be a succès d'estime. Which was basically only to be expected. *Ulrich Dibelius*

(Handelsblatt, 5 August 1969)


A scene from the Munich production of Cikker's 'Game of Love and Death'
(Photo: Rudolf Betz)

Ansbach Bach Week disproves critics

It has been maintained that at the Bach Week in Ansbach the sacrificial offering made to the great patron is for the connoisseur, that Bach's music is treated like a luxury article.

The programme of the 1969 Bach Week confirms this only insofar as a pampered public can be certain that what is being offered is of good quality and select.

But the socio-critical prejudice which says that this increased pampering in the comfortable Bach concert hall accompanies an increasing mental torpor is completely disproved.

Conflicting interpretations of Bach were so purposefully juxtaposed that lively discussions were fostered. And Bach discussions can be full of passion. Opinion followed upon opinion and deep thinking about Bach was set in motion.

The high point of a history-making interpretation of Bach on a most demanding level will be a concert of the Amsterdam Leonhardt Consort at which baroque string instruments and a replica harpsichord of Bach's times will be played.

The same items were on the first concert of the Ansbach Bach Week, in which Ferdinand Leitner directed what was a most excellent group of soloists.

The fourth Brandenburg Concerto was played without fussy embellishments on modern flutes. The performance was so clear and the line so accurately followed that the intricacies of the score were boldly visible.

A student of the famous Japanese violinist Yuko Shiokawa was the surprise of the concert performing the E major concerto with considerable interpretive ability.

The Goldberg Variations and the Well-Tempered Clavier were played by a Prague harpsichordist. Some of the partita were played by Jörg Demus on the Bösendorf pianoforte.

Thanks to interpretations which were played with spirit and attention to detail the paradoxical question was voiced whether Bach, or at least his works which were predestined for the modern piano, can be, or ever could have been played on the instrument. There were arguments for both cases. The high point of dogmatism, in many ways false in detail revolving round the harpsichord, seems to have been passed.

Dogmatic opinions paled in the face of the stupendous superiority with which Nathan Milstein played the partita and sonatas for unaccompanied violin.

(DIE WELT, 2 August 1969)

Canadian art in Heidelberg

Canadian art? Europeans know little more about the artistic scene in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and the Provinces than they have learnt in the last few years in the Canadian pavilion at the Venice Bienniale.

The impression gained there has never been one of unity. On the one hand there is a striking affinity with developments also present in Europe— these Canada tends to imitate.

On the other hand there is a peculiar realism which was represented at the 1966 Bienniale by Alex Colville, who was born in 1920.

Colville's pictures are sometimes reminiscent of René Magritte. People move oddly through empty landscapes with loneliness as a burden.

His pictures were the sensation of the 1966 Bienniale. Two particularly stick in mind. One showed a girl swimming in a deathly black sea and the other a female ice-skater skating on an endless expanse of ice.

Whenever Canadian art is being discussed Colville, a master of this magical realism, must always come to mind. But it would be wrong to judge that Colville's style is dominant in contemporary Canadian painting.

At Venice we saw Yves Gaucher, an abstract painter and a representative of the younger generation. Gaucher has obviously profited from Mondrian's inventive genius.

Galerie Rothe of Heidelberg is now exhibiting works by eight Canadian artists. Only one, Alistair Bell, is concerned with identifiable objects from the material world and then only if the definition is stretched a bit. One of his wood-cuts shows fishing boats. The predominant theme of the other seven artists exhibited in Heidelberg is the experience of a landscape that is translated into abstractions of shape and colour.

Tom Onley and Brian Fisher have the most striking talent. With Onley subdued colours, often verging on grey, are connected with large plain areas. To attempt a comparison, his works are somewhere between the stricter compositions of Poliakoff and the landscapes of the young Berlin painter Koberling who was recently introduced to the public at Galerie Lichter in Frankfurt.

Although his work deals mainly with landscapes, Brian Fisher seems on the way to a new variation of monochrome painting. When his paintings are viewed from some distance faint geometrical patterns stand out from the basic colour. Surely the British artist Robyn Denny has been a major influence here.

The planning behind Fisher's paintings is very careful and very sensitive. The prices of his works— some 200 Marks— are a bargain. If I had decided to buy any of the works I would certainly have plumped for one by Fisher.

Audrey Capel Doray divides her landscapes up into bright dazzling impressions. She works with luminous paint which is always good for effect.

Psychedelia by Jack Wise are also effective but little more than that. Brent Gifford and the embossed prints of Pat Martin Bates are well below the standard of Onley, Fisher and Bob Steele. The latter painted several small paintings on one of his paintings. Nestled on the canvas are 150 tiny rectangular mini-paintings.

The value of the exhibition cannot be sufficiently appraised without knowing more about the situation of Canadian art.

Galerie Rothe has borrowed the works of the eight Canadians from Vancouver's Bau Xi Gallery. It is part of an exchange scheme. The Canadian gallery is now showing pictures borrowed from Galerie Rothe.

An exchange at this level is important and cannot be replaced by any official cultural policy.

But one question was on the minds of everybody as they left the beautiful gallery. Whether cheered or a little disappointed, they wanted to ask how reliable the impression of Canadian art given at the exhibition in Heidelberg is.

Peter Iden
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 August 1969)

■ YOUNG PEOPLE

Teenage girls have wide range of heroes but many are critical of adult values

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

Winnetou and Old Shatterhand, two characters created by Karl May, and Jim Hawkins of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* are as much the heroes of 13 to 15-year-old girls as Jackie Kennedy-Onassis and Emma Peel of *The Avengers.*

This is the result of an investigation in which 150 secondary school girls from Munich were asked who their heroes were.

Some of those interviewed were provoked by the question and the term 'hero.' "Heroes retard one's own development" was the kind of answer heard, or "I have no hero but there are people who impress me."

Ten per cent of those asked – the girls were all between 13 and 15 – said that they had literary heroes. Scarlett O'Hara and Melanie of *Gone with the Wind* each received one vote as did Emma Peel for her active and self-confident appearance. Seven girls chose characters from girls' books, characters of their age whose life and fate corresponded to their own mentality and ideas.

The remaining 90 per cent were divided up as follows. Fifteen girls chose historical personages. The other 80 per cent turned to contemporary figures, people of this century, even if they are no longer alive.

Two groups were represented in the historical category: – composers like Mozart and Beethoven and historically significant figures such as Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth I, Maria Theresa, Charlemagne and Napoleon. Jesus Christ and Bernadette Soubirous were also mentioned.

Television stars like Peggy Fleming were chosen, as were personalities from the world of sport. Sepp Herberger, manager of this country's 1954 World-Cup winning football team, was one choice. Novelists were represented by Hemingway and Sartre, composers by Orff, conductors by Bruno Walter and singers by Esther Ofarim.

Representatives or peripheral figures of modern history appeared. Some of the girls chose Queen Elizabeth II, Pope John XXIII, the Scholls, a brother and sister who plotted against Hitler, John F. Kennedy or Princess Anne.

Dr Barnard rates highly

Scientists or doctors were just as frequent. Only three were mentioned – Marie Curie, Albert Schweitzer and Christian Barnard – but they were chosen by several of the girls. Here it is success which was the influence in the choice.

Other girls recognised that the prerequisites to success were as important – hard work, perseverance and the willingness to make personal sacrifices.

"I am impressed by Peggy Fleming because she is always on the go," was one judgement. Many girls compared their hero to themselves. A not uncommon statement was: "I really respect and admire the immense energy and endurance of Marie Curie, especially when I think how difficult I find it to put down an interesting book or do without television just to do my homework."

Eighty-two of the girls – over 50 per cent – chose people of their own environment. Thirty-three girls – that is over a third of this group – chose members of their family. Thirteen chose their mother, eight their father, nine brothers or sisters and three their grandmothers. Ten chose acquaintances of their parents. Four teachers were selected together with one female doctor, one nurse, one maid and one charlady. Two girls made up imaginary figures as they said that they could think of nobody at all who impressed them.

Humour, understanding and sympathy were the qualities which impressed the girls most. "Daddy nearly always has time for me when I come to him with a problem. I need never worry that I'll be alone and misunderstood." Another comment was similar: "Even though we give Mummy a lot of trouble she never tires of helping us or giving us advice."

These quotes could be listed ad infinitum. They speak for themselves. Value is placed on those qualities which help to preserve the family atmosphere. "Daddy quickly gets rid of any misunderstanding." Or "If there is ever a quarrel Mummy is an excellent mediator. It's impossible to argue for more than five minutes when she's there."

Other qualities were expected of the pupils' ideal figures. Helpfulness, tolerance, fairness and heartiness were included.

"Although I admire him he is not my ideal. I think that every person should make the best of himself and not copy others," was a view expressed in the essay of one of the pupils.

The Munich survey can claim no representative value. The number of people interviewed was too small. But it does seem typical for the youth of today who do not want to commit themselves to one particular hero or even to a cliche.

Similar results were recorded by Professor Jaide of Hanover. Differences in the answers are due only to age. One seventeen-year-old refused to answer the question. "Where," he asked, "would I find an ideal character among all these semi-humans who all their life alternate between office desk, money box and bed? They remind me of pigs in their sty waiting for swill to be poured into their troughts. They enjoy that sort of life."

For over ten years Professor Jaide has been asking from his base in Hanover if the youth of today has anybody it consciously copies.

He differentiates between five types of young people. There are conservatives, the critical, the indifferent, the sceptical and a small number who follow an example.

Every tenth person questioned is as sceptical as the young man who made the analogy with pig-sties. They come out with comments like "You can learn from adults only what not to do in later life" or "Our models and ideals have failed us so often that we must eventually rid ourselves of such heroes."

Professor Jaide is of the opinion that a lot can be learnt from this type about the difficulties and ambiguities involved in this for the most part out-dated question.

He says that the young rebel against a traditional education of example, against a conventional idealisation of parents, relations and educators and against the deification of famous people. And they are to be commended for this. Males are particularly common in this category.

Related to this type, but more commited, are those young people who prefer their own resolution to any hero or model.

They see that they do not meet many people who satisfy their ideals. At second glance most are disappointing. Even great figures of history and contemporary life can often not stand up to criticism because their real life was or is different to their image.

But this group of young scholars and students readily admit that other people do sometimes show certain good qualities. The young then form a collage of these good qualities to act as their ideal.

Often they keep at a certain distance. "Albert Schweitzer is not a valid model because he is such a unique person." Professor Jaide believes that this group, which comprises 30 per cent of young people, has a penchant to work out its own values. Important qualities are for them fairness and tolerance, understatement, humour and being true to oneself. They are gradually moving away from old values such as fulfilment of duty, ambition, self-sacrifice and firmness or rigidity of opinion.

Opposed to this group – to make a political analogy, those on the right wing – is a section of young people who find it no trouble at all to find (and accept) heroes whose ideals and qualities they can imitate.

The people they model are nearly always out of their own milieu. One reason for their choice is their preference for a simple, unproblematic life – "The best example is my mother. She works all day yet she is always contented and seldom complains."

Often there is a negative aspect. "If I was like one boy I always meet I would never grow up to become a real man. He often stands around on street corners with girls, teasing them, telling dirty jokes and hitting people who are weaker than he is. He's a complete coward and has no discipline at all."

It would be a mistake to assume that these answers come from particularly unoriginal people or boys and girls who aspire to greater things, mere careerists. They are all capable, like sport, are active in their class or sports club, show candour, are critical and yet tolerant. They attend benevolently and optimistically to their duties to fellow-humans.

Some young people are of course indifferent and apathetic. When asked about whom they modelled themselves upon they were unable to start to answer. They were quite content as they were.

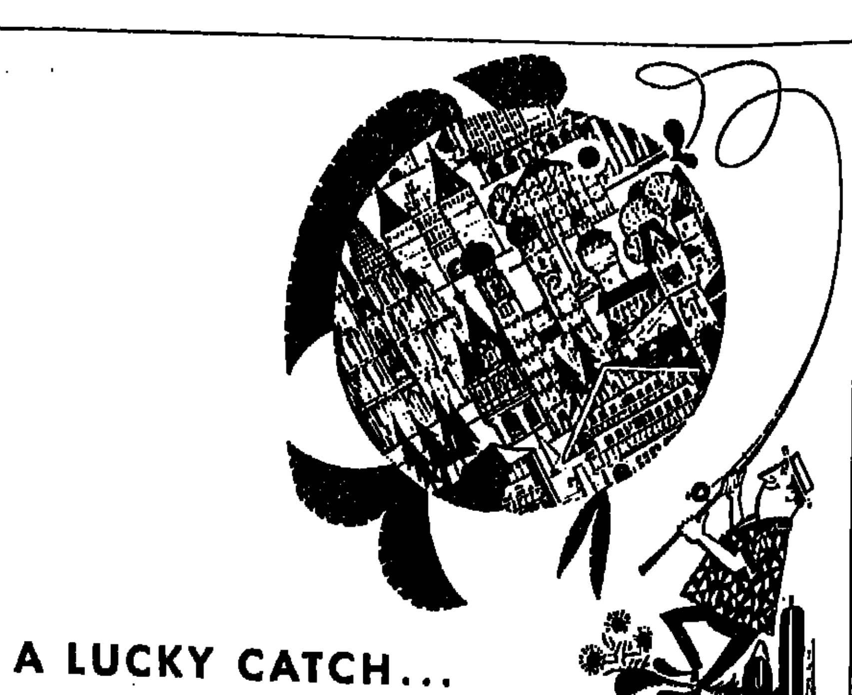
According to Professor Jaide's investigations this group is perfectly willing to follow the latest fashions in clothing, behaviour, speech, value judgements and norms of conduct. The mass media find easy prey in them. They believe in the consumer society and comfort.

Professor Jaide's comments about this group were "This is the sort of young person who is thought typical of the youth of today. This sort of young person is the cause of the general lament that the youth of today has no values." And some 30 per cent of young people belong to this group.

But do ideals and models play such an important role in the development and behaviour of youth today as is generally supposed? Is it not true to say that plans for the future and willingness to devote oneself to clandestine mentors play a far greater part?

In his study *Models of the Youth of Today*, published by Luchterhand Verlag of Neuwied, Professor Jaide brings these questions to the fore.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 3 August 1969)



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■ MEDICINE

Dermatologists progress in the treatment of psoriasis

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Time and progress in other medical branches have robbed the dermatologist of many complaints which show the symptoms of skin disease but which have actually an internal cause.

Some sort of compensatory justice seems though to have ensured that the field of dermatology is not decreasing, but increasing.

At the Sixth Further Educational Course for practical dermatology and venereology in Munich the conference chairman, Professor Otto Braun-Falco stressed that there was a continual increase in skin complaints caused by the sufferer's profession and also by drugs or other medicaments.

In spite of the increased amount of soap sold, parasitic skin diseases like scabies were still frequent.

The course was launched in 1951 by Marchionini. Its purpose is to pass on new discoveries made in the field of dermatology.

To treat his patients with the most up to date methods the dermatologist must learn the latest developments in research into his subject. If he is interested in immuno-suppressive treatment he must follow the progress made in immunology.

He must be fully informed about the effects and side effects of substances which retard the growth of cells. Only then can he decide if he should use a particular preparation in a particular case.

This is true largely of psoriasis, a disease which is considered harmless yet has social repercussions. Psoriasis is recognisable through sharply distinguished red patches and white scales. One to two per cent of the population suffer from this disease which renders them more or less socially ineffective.

Psoriasis is obviously an inherited complaint which has always been present in the patient. It comes out into the open for a variety of reasons. Often it starts after a fever, sometimes after psychic traumas. External factors can also provoke the disease. The patches and scales appear sometimes after a skin complaint has healed, or after burns and scalds.

Professor Braun-Falco told the course of the latest investigations in this field. According to these psoriasis became manifest whenever the epidermis was irritated by machinery or chemicals.

The old question of whether psoriasis is caused primarily by inflammation or on the other hand by epidermic trouble seems to have been answered in favour of the latter possibility.

The cause of the disease is obviously excessive regeneration of the epidermis. The process which is normal after an injury or a skin disease speeds up considerably. The rate of cell growth and division on the epidermis increases to 23 times what it was before. The excess skin falls off in the form of scales.

This is where cytostatica can be used to slow down the cell growth. But they should be used only in particularly serious cases where no other cure is possible. Because of side effects there is now increasingly less use of cortisone-type preparations which must always be given in large doses.

Cautious use is being made of methotrexate in this country. It has already been used in large quantities by private dermatologists in America. But it is known that methotrexate can cause strain on the liver, genital trouble in males and miscarriages with pregnant women. Another drawback of this very effective preparation is the tendency to relapse after treatment. This occurs with 80 per cent of patients.

A patient who has seen how well the preparation works always wants to have it again. He would willingly put up with other harmful effects just to have a clear, healthy skin. A doctor has to give this sort of patient a methotrexate compress which he is to wear all the time. But it is difficult to say how he can reconcile this with the old principle used in treating a patient: "Primum nil nocere" (The important thing is to do no harm).

The proverb "Prevention is better than cure" is also valid for psoriasis and other skin diseases. And the prevention must take place before getting married and having children.

When a doctor sees a skin disease he can say to what extent it is inherited and inheritable. Thirty per cent of children who have one parent suffering from the disease are themselves affected. If both mother and father have psoriasis, their child is 60 to 70 per cent prone to the disease. This sort of risk is too great. Despair can be brushed aside if the parents seek genetic advice from a dermatologist.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1969)

Small bears have long memories

Is it true that animals are mere reflex mechanisms? Are they incapable of thought and action? These common assertions must be categorically denied when referring to vertebrates. Several experiments made on apes and other vertebrates have proved the opposite to be true.

The results are of course only applicable to animals which have been examined. Scientists are not yet as clear about the behaviour of other species. This gap has been filled partly by a series of investigations at the zoological department of Münster University.

The head of the department, Professor Rensch and his colleague Dr Dücker recently gave the results in a specialist magazine dealing with animal psychology.

The subject of their experiments was a kinkajou. Kinkajous are members of the same family of small bears as raccoons, coatis and pandas. They live mainly in the primeval forests of Central and South America.

The experiment was similar to methods used with apes and chimpanzees. The kinkajous had to fetch their reward – in this case two currants – from a wooden box provided with a number of locks and barriers.

When in form the kinkajous could reach their goal and pass through all the barriers in 12 to 15 seconds. In 61 days 518 single experiments were made. Only then were they able to go through all the motions perfectly.

But what was learnt was kept in mind. Between the learning of the seventh and the eighth manipulation there was a pause of 172 days. After this timespan experiments resumed and the kinkajou concerned had not forgotten a single stage of the operation. The animal remembered everything in its correct order.

When it is considered that the small bears belong zoologically between martens and the large bears, well below the level of the apes, this feat of memory is astonishing.

At the end of the article the authors make the following generalisation: "Any creature with a large, well developed brain can execute the testsdescribed, even if the animal has not yet reached the highest branches of the zoological system."

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 August 1969)

Atmospheric chamber tests föhn sickness

Scientists at Munich University department of balneology and climatology are investigating the dreaded föhn sickness, the nervous tension that affects many people in Southern Germany when the föhn wind sweeps across the Alps.

After almost three years of development a climatic chamber has been built. In the chamber all sorts of weather conditions will be simulated. Subtropical hothouse air will be produced and so will the phenomenon called the föhn.

Three medical students who are writing their doctorate on the experiments have just been tested there for three weeks.

(Handelsblatt, 5 August 1969)

One in ten have latent ulcers

Almost every tenth inhabitant of the Federal Republic has stomach ulcers. Pathologists have discovered that one in five of all post-mortem cases has traces of damage in the alimentary canal. The ulcer was not found during the individual's life-time and caused him or her no pain. In the experience of Professor Norbert Henning of Erlangen University Hospital only 20 per cent of all stomach ulcers and 12 per cent of duodenal ulcers can fully cured.

Approximately every fourth person treated for an ulcer has to undergo an operation. Only three to six per cent result the critical stage and then almost exclusively in men.

Most of these ulcers, if not all, could be psychological. But most doctors do not realise this.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 August 1969)

Dortmund students eat four bowls of mash a day

12–MONTH EXPERIMENT TO TEST PROTEIN VALUES

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

In Dortmund students are starving for science. They are living in the Max Planck Institute for Nutritional Physiology and have signed a six-month or twelve-month contract with the scientist in charge of the experiment, Dr Ernst Kofranyi.

During this timespan they have to submit to strict control of what and how much they eat.

The aim of these exhaustive investigations is to calculate the biological value of various proteins on order to find out more about practical nutritional diets.

Different proteins contain differing amounts of nitrogen. Nitrogen is more easily traced in a diet than protein. For this reason the experiment is concentrating primarily on the amount of nitrogen contained in the food. The nitrogen consumed and the nitrogen secreted are carefully measured and the nitrogen content of all food is exactly calculated and recorded for future reference.

The diet of the guinea-pigs is very monotonous. Every day the must consume four bowls of mash which contain starch and fattening calories. This accounts for thirty per cent of the mash. The test during cooking protein is added.

Minerals and vitamins are included in crushed form and digestion is regulated by agar-agar and cellulose powder. The diet is not so unpleasant for the guinea-pigs as their constant imprisonment, which is a condition of their contract.

The nitrogen balance is calculated from the difference between the nitrogen consumed and the nitrogen secreted. If more is secreted than consumed the balance is negative – the organism is drawing on its own protein.

If, on the other hand, more is consumed than secreted there is a positive balance. If equal amounts of nitrogen are consumed and secreted the balance is even. The smallest amount that the body uses to preserve its equilibrium over a period of time is called the minimum balance. The more protein there is in a diet the less foodstuff is needed to produce the even balance. This is how the biological value of protein is calculated.

One of the results of the investigations caused general surprise. Dr Kofra[illegible] discovered that the protein found in potatoes has the same biological value as protein found in ice-cream which has always been considered to be the most nutritious.

The highest biological value was found in a mixture of 37 per cent egg nitrogen with 63 per cent nitrogen from potato protein. A pound of potatoes has the value of one egg.

Another surprising result came from the investigations into the biological value of the protein from beans and maize. Both products separately show a low value. If however beans are mixed with maize in the ratio of one to three, the resultant mixure gives off nitrogen in the ratio 56 per cent to 44 per cent. The value of egg protein is equalled.

This discovery explains why many African natives or the impoverished population of Guatemala can live exclusively on maize and beans. Dr J. Kreysler of the Max Planck Nutritional Research Station at Bumbuli in the Uzambara mountains of Tanzania gave the undernourished children of the village a similar [illegible] ground maize and beans which [illegible] ably improved the children's [illegible] condition. [illegible]

AGRICULTURE

Farm surpluses create a growing headache

At the moment as large sections of the population in European Economic Community (EEC) countries spend their day sunbathing, scaling mountains or pitching tent on a camping-site, Europe's hard-working country people are gathering in a rich harvest.

This harvest is not only rich, but also costly. Only a part of it will be needed to cover yearly requirements. The remainder will be stored at the expense of taxpayers, or with the help of taxes it will be sold abroad at excessively low prices.

It may even have to be given away, to save at least some of the storage costs.

Agricultural Ministers in the six EEC countries have left on summer vacation, as have members of the Brussels European Commission and their assistants, without finding a solution to the problem of excess grain, sugar, fruit and above all milk.

The butter mountain, granaries and huge stores of sugar go on growing. Up and up goes the share of income of the ten million EEC farmers, which they obtain from the tax money paid by the remaining 175 million EEC citizens.

If the cost of EEC subsidies is apportioned equally to each person in the territory of the Six, then a family of four is making a yearly contribution to food and drink it never even sees let alone eats and drinks. This contribution amounts to 216 Marks in the farmers' pockets.

Of this sum 80 Marks goes to subsidising uneaten butter and undrunk milk.

If these costs were to be met only by EEC citizens engaged in producing agricultural goods, they would each have to pay 1,000 Marks annually, and it is estimated that this would rise to 1,200 Marks next year, without counting national subsidies.

National Democratic Party rhetoricians are trying to hammer home the message to Federal Republic farmers that without the government's EEC policy they could demand higher prices without any fuss and bother.

But these people are playing down the fact that this country's agriculture, even without the EEC, provides 90 per cent of its food requirements itself. Furthermore, as an industrial State we must (EEC or no EEC) accept food imports from other countries so that they will import our industrial products.

It is a triangular problem. Our industrial workers find their jobs making ever less physical, and ever more mental demands. This leads to a reduced bodily need for calories.

Mechanisation and constantly improving methods of fertilisation of the soil mean that farmers are able to push up their production rate all the time.

Whereas an agricultural team in this country in 1950 "produced" only 8.6 tons of grain, the same team could produce as much as 30.5 tons in 1967.

Farmers, like everybody else, want to earn more money. This has been made possible up till now by EEC agricultural market orders, which have bought excess produce at prices anything from 25 to 100 per cent above international levels, at the expense of the EEC agricultural fund.

As far as it is at all possible to get rid of these goods in other countries, they must be given export aid grants at the expense of the agricultural fund and then "subsidised down" to the international market price.

However the point has now been reached where even this rarely does the trick. With the help of tax subsidies the EEC now sends one million tons of grain to developing countries, and still remains holding six million tons surplus.

What to do? This is the question which is bothering not only the six Agriculture Ministers, but is an increasing problem for the six Finance Ministers and indeed the Common Market governments as a whole.

The 14 European Commissioners will be taxing their brains during the summer vacations to try to find answers to present to the council of ministers in the autumn.

The simple formula would be to lower prices or to pull the ground from under them by abolishing the buying-system. If this happened the farmers would be subject to the same system as furniture salesmen, shoemakers or screw producers— they would have to supply just enough to meet demand.

If this were not possible because of soil conditions, climate or the size of their holding they would have to find a new profession.

But ten million farmers who have lived for generations "protected by the state" can not suddenly be subjected to the "business risk" system which applies to other industries, even if social welfare bears the financial side of that risk.

Federal Minister of Agriculture Hermann Höcherl is championning another cause in the Brussels agricultural council which many people ascribe to his peasant's cunning. He plans to impose a limit to the amount of surplus produced each year. Farmers who exceed this amount will find that they will not receive part of the net profit which would otherwise have been allocated to them by the EEC price system.

Careful consideration shows that this is just a form of price reduction, but Höcherl is of the opinion that this method will be easier for farmers to understand. The French and Italians object that this plan could not operate in their countries because of the administrative structure.

What is certain is that something must be done about overproduction. United determination on the part of the Federal government must ensure that at the forthcoming talks about the final method of financing the EEC agricultural fund an upper limit for expenditure is fixed.

Bonn will hardly be able to enter these talks without plausible suggestions, though, since the French, as chief beneficiaries of the fund, regard it as a safe sinecure. The Italians too have hopes that they will profit from the fund with subsidies for wine and tobacco, so that expenditure must because of this be on the way towards rising.

But since it is inevitable that each farmer's income would rise if there were fewer farmers— since further price increases would be completely absurd— all attention must be turned to enticing as many as possible away from farming into other professions.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1969)

Free school milk

Drastic cuts in the price of butter and the introduction of free breakfast milk for the 33 million children at schools in Common Market countries have been demanded by Hans-Otto Weber, deputy speaker of Hesse state assembly.

He emphasised that according to the Hesse Minister of Agriculture the costs for this would not exceed the sum which has had to be found, to date, to finance the so-called "butter mountain".

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 August 1969)





Grist to the mill (Photo: Conti)

Bee experts from 60 countries meet in Munich

Sixty countries from as far apart as Albania and the United States were represented at a congress in Munich.

The president of the Congress was a Rumanian, its vice-president a Czech and the general secretary an Italian.

Bavarian Agriculture Minister Hans Eisenmann expressed his amazement that "a tiny insect has the power to cause so many representatives of such diverse countries to meet."

The insect in question is the bee. The meeting is the twelfth international beekeepers congress.

Professor Karl Frisch, the expert who won international renown when he discovered that bees communicate with each other by means of a dance, gave the opening speech.

Wolfram Steche, chairman of the Baden-Württemberg state institute for apiarian studies in Hohenheim, was also present. He was the man who succeeded in proving that bees have their own dialects.

Steche reported to a cricle of friends: "An Italian bee cannot make itself understood to a bee in Saxony. If the Italian bee signals to its colleagues by means of its dance routine that the nearest orchard is 700 yards away, an eavesdropping bee from Saxony would be misled into thinking it was 500 yards away. The reverse is also true. The different dance conventions are called the bee regional dialects.

The experts got their heads together as soon as the talk turned to fir-tree honey. This type, also known as aphid-bee honey is the most expensive on the market.

Spokesmen for the Federal Republic beekeepers association say that honey gathered from blossoms and flowers is more common and thus much cheaper than aphid-bee honey.

Jars of honey have many shapes and sizes, colours and prices to the annoyance of this country's beekeepers. The cheapest brands come from Red China. Many countrymen are well aware that the Germans eat 60,000 tons of honey a year the World record.

The Chinese deliver the goods at very low cost. However, none of the labels state where the honey was produced.

If this country's beekeepers had their way every jar of honey would have to carry the trade mark of our beekeepers' federation, with the green diagonal stripe. This honey is more expensive, but is subject to even stricter controls than those prescribed by law.

Over 170 speeches were made in Munich on diverse topics: strains of bee, hive cleaning, pollination, honeydew production, and control methods of the bee's natural enemies.

Hermann Höcherl spoke of the effects of the bees' flight patterns on fertility. The tiny insects are known to increase cherry tree fertility threefold, and thanks to them clover fields are five times as productive.

In such analyses of the bees' productivity rate it is almost heretical to ask "What about the secret of eternal youth?" The miracle preparation "royal jelly" obtained from the queen bee, which is available in many chemists' shops is very much a bone of contention.

Many firms producing this elixir are based in France.

Jean Couveaux, director of the research institute for bees and other domesticated insects of the French Ministry of Agriculture said in Munich: "Our industry produces several tons of the jelly from the queen bee every year." But he would not comment on the effects of the preparation.

A bee research worker from this country suddenly appeared and stated: "Chemists in Bonn have told me that they do a roaring trade in royal jelly. Members of the Bundestag and their wives are excellent customers!"

Wilhelm F. Maschner
(DIE WELT, 4 August 1969)

Cheese with a zip fastener

Cheese with a zip is the latest novelty on the dairy products market. It is designed to enable housewives to keep an open packet of cheese fresh for a long time.

The new zip packing method is intended for a brand called Delicado, one of many attractive milk products now on the market. Twelve kinds of Delicado cheese will be marketed by 48 selected enterprises in the Federal Republic. Standard quality will be maintained by exacting control measures.

Delicado products are to supplement regional brands in the Federal states. They are intended for export.

Large quantities of Delicado cheese are even being exported to France. Production this year is expected to reach 22,000 tons. (Handelsblatt, 3 August 1969)

RETAIL TRADE

German 'Drogerie' faces drugstore threat

Industriekurier

Retail trade in this country has seen the advent of new trading forms oriented far more to consumer habits than towards the preservation of hallowed tradition.

These new styles of shopping have their own indigenous definition in the Federal Republic, but they are largely based on American models.

A wave of discount stores followed the flood of consumer marts. But that is not all. If this country is to follow the pattern of American trading the retail revolution about which there has been so much talk is only just starting.

The latest brain-child of the reformers is the drugstore, which is still a rarity and as unlike the American prototype as are the consumer trends in America and the Federal Republic.

Experiments on a broad scale have followed isolated attempts to establish the drugstore.

Seifen-Platz made the opening gambit, closely followed by Kaiser's Kaffee. Neither firm has finally settled what the final aspect of this form of retailing will be. However it will be similar to the German *Drogerie*, a store selling cosmetics, detergents, paint, wallpaper and household wares Consumer marts, large scale years like mushrooms after a warm rain shower. Traditional retailers immediately gave a wail of despair, to some extent justified, but in many cases exaggerated and unrealistic..

Nevertheless the consequences remained unforeseeable. Many small shops had to close their doors in the face of over-strong competiton. A further 100,000 small retailers will follow suit in the next few years, many experts maintain.

The drugstore is to the Drogerie-owner what supermarkets are to the "shop on the corner." The Drogerie is already hard-pressed by chemist's shops, limited in retail policy by laws and only able to make cursory ventures into the realms of medicaments. The drug store may prove the last straw. The system is very like all-in wrestling.

But these developements were predictable. Since the giants continuously make inroads into the territory of the little men, the small-time retailer is forced to increase his range of goods on offer. But this can only be a start. Since possibilities of expansion are limited he must find other ways of attracting, keeping and enlarging the range of clientele.

To the retail strategy of the big boys with mottos such as "alles unter einem Dach" (everything under one roof) the little family shop can only oppose exclusiveness and originality of the goods on offer.

The list of offers at the new Kaiser's Kaffee and Seifen-Platz drug stores aims in this direction. Their starting point, the attempt to find a new circle of customers is considerably favourable.

The size of the stores, over 150 square yards, permits a profusion of goods to be put on show, assuring for their cash registers the interest of a wide range of customers.

In the search for King Customer the training given to salesmen is vital. Unlike the huge department stores which tend to be a collection of varying businesses under one roof, the drug stores are trying to build up a team of salesmen who are all experts in their various departments. After all an individual and original offer deserves to be sold in an individual and original manner.

Structural changes in the retail trade have by no means reached their apex in the landslide of supermarkets or the sudden craze for founding drug stores. This is just the continuation and acceleration of something which has been in progress for some time.

The specialist shop is also getting caught up in these trends more and more. And the day will soon dawn when the specialist shop as we know it will be swallowed up, and the preserves which have long been its property will no longer be sacrosanct as yet more barriers in the retail trade are torn down.

Garages are a classic example. They are extending their services over such a broad plane that they are conquering spheres which, not long ago, were the preserve of trained specialist salesmen.

Garages already held a 5.5 per cent share in the total turnover of the retail trade, last year. By 1975 experts estimate that this will have doubled. The greatest part of this is stated to have been achieved in the sphere of spare parts and accessories for cars.

Already it has become accepted that snacks, drinks and even records are part of the filling station trade, just as much as tyres or batteries.

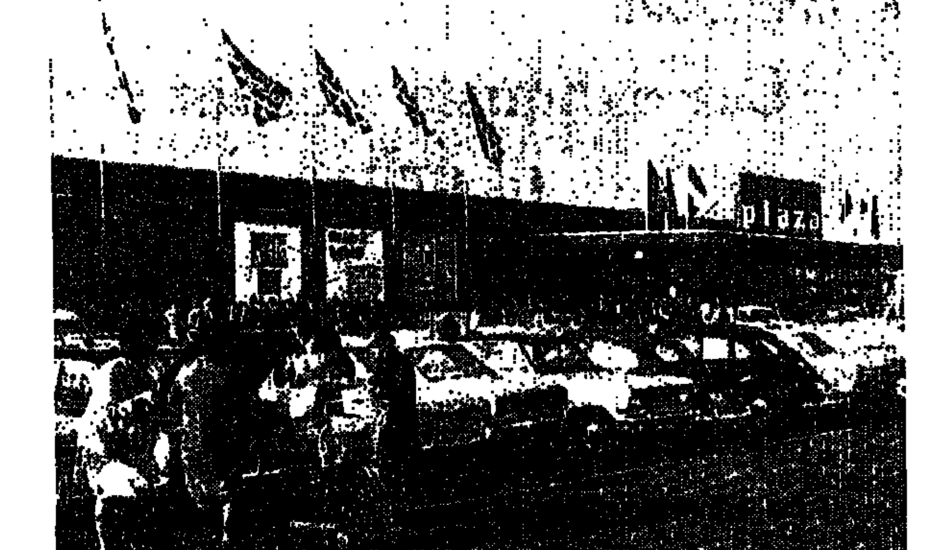
This urge to branch out and diversify corresponds to market research which claims that customers at garages are asking for a wider range of articles. Furthermore it is difficult to make a sufficient profit by just selling petrol, since the market is so competitive.

Traditional shops have maintained a stand in the face of this ruthless competition which is something more than just playing a waiting game. But they are only helping to make the keenness of competition even keener.

Their main hope is to adapt themselves to new methods of advertising, layout, and salesmanship, and to study consumer trends thoroughly.

Lack of personal initiative and ignorance of customer psychology and the like on the part of retailers have helped these new trading forms to dig their heels in and progress unchecked and relatively untroubled by their opposition.

(Industriekurier, 7 August 1969)



Plaza self-service department store, Brühl, near Mannheim (Photo: Rudi Angenendt)

Second in machine exports

This country has maintained its position as second largest machine exporter. Its share of the total machine exports in the world (figures for Eastern bloc countries were unavailable), which stood at 22,200 million dollars worth in 1968, has incrased from 22.5 to 23.8 per cent.

The major machine exporter is as ever America, whose share of the market dropped from 25.6 to 27.2 per cent, but only because American machine production abroad, particularly in Europe, was greatly expanded.

Third in line comes Great Britain whose share dropped from 16.8 to 12.5 per cent.

According to the mechanical engineering manufacturers association Japan and Italy achieved the greatest rise in machine exports. Their share of the market rose greatly: Japan from 1.6 to 5.1 per cent and Italy from 3.5 to 7.5 per cent.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 August 1969)

DGG launch Indian subsidiary

India is the latest country in which Deutsche Grammophon are branching out. Polydor of India has its head office in Bombay; in Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras further offices are to be opened.

The new company will produce records on the D.G.G., Archiv, Heliodor, Polydor, Philips, Fontana and Mercury labels.

It has further rights for MGM, Verve, Ricordi, Tetragrammaton, Atlantic and King records.

The main aim of the company will be to develop a national repertoire, the Hamburg headquarters state.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 August 1969)

Ruhr booms as coal, iron & steel look up

DIVERSIFICATION STILL HAS A LONG WAY TO GO

Red and black flags of the political parties have been forgotten in the Ruhr. The many unemployed miners and steel workers have been forgotten too. The Ruhr is a boom area.

This country's steel industry is to produce 44 million tons of crude steel this year. Just how unexpected this development is can be measured by looking back twelve months, when it was estimated that crude steel production would be only 39 million tons.

The establishment of Ruhrkohle, the Ruhr coal corporation, is of even greater importance for the development of the economy in the Ruhr area than record steel production figures. The tug-of-war over the setting-up of a holding company to which coalmining interests all over the Ruhr made over their rights and facilities in return for a cash stake lasted more than a year.

Now the basic contract has been signed and sealed and Ruhrkohle is to begin business, backdated to 1 January 1969.

There will be very few outsiders, if any at all, and it is not necessary to be a prophet to say that the coal industry has seen better days than can be expected. However, hopes are high for the industry in the long run.

The expedient of a unitary company shows basically just how little one can rely on coal any more.

Other forms of energy are too competitive, oil, natural gas, and, increasingly as time goes by, atomic energy. And the burdens carried by the coal industry are too great. At present the Ruhr crisis seems to have been forgotten.

But this can have its disadvantageous side, since relaxation on the one side of the mining and steel industries' structure has not been carried through to a sufficient degree. Establishment of new industrial sectors has been cut in recent months despite successes, although the financial attraction remains strong. The

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

financial side is stronger than any other aspect, though nobody can give an accurate account.

But a conservative estimate states that in the past three or four years at least 1,000 million Marks per year has been pumped into the Ruhr in order to tackle the crisis and attempt to beat it.

Nobody should forget this: neither the large companies when they preen themselves about their successes nor the Ministers and mayors in the area, when they blow the trumpet for their great achievements. The money came from the taxpayers, who are the ones who can feel proud of the Ruhr's success.

The most convincing sign that all is to rights again in the Federal Republic's largest industrial zone is that the Ruhr's two prodigies, Krupp and Rheinstahl, have both hauled themselves out of the red in the past two years, and started making profits again.

However jubilation at this must be kept in check, since these two gigantic concerns are still on far from solid ground. Talk of wage increases in heavy industry at present going the rounds could mean that Krupp and Rheinstahl will again hit trouble. The dividing line between profit and loss in both cases is thin. A further warning is that the next slump in the steel industry is likely soon.

The general upward trend in the economy and the huge subsidies as well as the impressive achievements of the Ruhr economy should not be allowed to hide the fact that the process of overcoming structural difficulties will be long and hard.

At the moment the boom situation is papering over the continuing problems. In other words the necessary changes in structure in the Ruhr have not yet been achieved. So far only the seeds have been sown for structural changes with the creation of a much needed counterweight to mining and iron and steel.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 3 August 1969)

TRANSPORT

Car exhausts account for fifty per cent of urban air pollution

A survey conducted among the 175 customs and excise officers at a busy frontier crossing recently revealed that 48 per cent complained of headaches, fourteen of coughs and sore throats and thirteen of indigestion and poor appetites.

The explanation of this phenomenon is provided by research conducted in the United States according to which car exhaust causes nose and throat trouble and inflammation of the eyes. It could even be partly to blame for the increasing frequency of serious respiratory complaints.

West Berlin Technical University's department of motor vehicle technology has concluded from research of its own that the effects of strong-smelling car exhaust fumes with a moderate carbon monoxide content are comparable to those resulting from a high level of alcohol in the blood.

"Unless suitable measures are taken to reduce the amount of carbon monoxide in car exhaust fumes," Frankfurt University department of meteorology and geophysics concludes in a forecast for the Rhine-Main area, "a mean carbon monoxide concentration in the atmosphere of thirty parts per million can be expected to result from a twofold increase in the amount of traffic on the roads."

Toxic carbon monoxide fumes, which are invisible and do not smell, can account for as much of ten per cent of car exhaust gases. They are certainly the most deadly component.

The mean concentration of thirty *parts per million corresponds to 0.003* per cent of the air we breathe. During the rush hour the concentration can rise to 0.01 per cent and more. As far as the doctors are concerned the danger point has then been passed. 0.03 per cent of carbon monoxide can cause danger to health and as little as 0.05 per cent can prove fatal in the course of a few hours.

Car exhausts also pollute the atmosphere with other gases, nitrous oxide, sulphur dioxide and various hydrocarbons, a well-known category of which causes cancer.

What are the prospects of rendering car exhausts harmless? "I reckon the blame splits three ways," an Esso specialist maintains. "Motor manufacturers must ensure 100-per-cent fuel combustion as far as possible at all speeds and under all operating conditions.

"Fuel manufacturers must make sure that the petrol and diesel oil they market are as exhaust-free as possible while at the same time having satisfactory anti-knock properties. Service stations and motorists, finally, must make sure that carburettors and ignition are properly set, air filters kept clean and cylinders sealed. And drivers must drive sensibly."

Motorists do not generally realise how great a part they play in polluting the atmosphere — the air they breathe. "Driving habits make a great deal of difference to the amount of exhaust produced," Herr Fugmann, an ADAC (the Federal Republic automobile club) engineer, comments.

Revving up in low gear, particularly when the engine is cold, produces a fuel surplus. With the choke out the mixture is too rich and full pressure on the accelerator pedal pumps too much fuel into the engine. Not all of it is burnt in combustion and the amount of unburnt hydrocarbons rapidly increases.

The motor and allied industries have been considering the exhaust problem for a number of years. Efforts are being concentrated on three sectors:

Evaporation in tank and carburettor, accounting for roughly fifteen per cent of active exhaust fumes, is to be combatted with the aid of active carbon filters, above-atmospheric pressure in the fuel tank and fuel that is less evaporation-prone.

Steam emitted in the crank-case (a further twenty per cent) can be rendered harmless by being channelled into the intake system — a simple but effective method that has been in use in the United States since 1963 and in this country since 1965 or so. In both cases the decision was taken voluntarily by the manufactuers.

There remain the 65 per cent or so of exhaust fumes that are emitted from the exhaust itself. Crucial improvements have unquestionably been brought about by means of electronic fuel injection and automatic transmission. Both largely prevent the motorist from adversely influencing the development of exhaust.

Fuel injection always provides the engine with the optimum mixture and automatic transmission ensure that revs are as nearly as possible ideal from the combustion viewpoint. In the United States further improvements have been achieved by means of catalysts, afterburn systems and advnaces in carburettor design.

In a inter-industry emission control programme financed to the tune of seven million dollars a dozen or so American car and oil firms aim to reduce the amount of toxic exhaust generated by 95 per cent. They are already reported to have passed the fifty-per-cent mark.

Fiat are preparing a programme designed to convert research on cars eith large engines for use on cars of European size. In Italy too an inter-industrial research programme has been launched. Fiat, Esso, Mobil Oil and ENI, the state-owned concern, intend to make the results available to other motor manufacturers and oil companies.

In the past the principal victims of car exhaust fumes have been suicide cases. Death is in all probability caused by either carbon monoxide or oxygen shortage. The affinity of carbon monoxide to haemoglobin reduces the ability of the blood to convey oxygen from the lungs. As a result the initial consequences of carbon monoxide poisoning are shortage of breath and a headache.

The connection between urban air pollution and symptoms of illness seems to be clear. Whether or not sulphur dioxide or nitrous oxide are more dangerous is a minor consideration. There can be no doubt that up to fifty per cent of atmospheric pollution is due to the combustion engine. Government measures designed to limit the amount of harmful gases in car exhausts are accordingly of increasingly greater importance.

Since 1 July 1969, for instance, Paragraph 47 of motor vehicle regulations specifies that newly-registered cars may not emit more than 4.5 volume per cent of carbon monoxide in neutral.

From next year continuously increasing mandatory levels when the vehicle is in motion are to be introduced in the United States. Something similar is scheduled to be introduced in this country too and the new specifications will apply to the 1971 models on display at car shows a year from now.

Since April last regulations issued by the Economic Commision for Europe (ECE) have been in force. These regulations on the limitation of emission of noxious substances by motor vehicles with internal combustion engines are shortly to be published by the United Nations.

The motor manufacturers association has protested against this country going it alone on the ground that the ECE ruling and the Federal government regulations due to come into force in 1971 do not correspond on all points. As long as these questions are not clarified in uniform fashion, the association laments, manufacturers will have to prepare to conform to both sets of regulations.

Problems of this magnitude cannot, of course, be dealt with by each country individually any longer. Sweden has announced its intention of convening a UN conference on environmental hygiene in 1972.

"The currents of the sea do not respect frontiers," Swedish UN ambassador Sverker Aström told the General Assembly. "Neither do fish suffering from mercury poisoning or sulphur-laden winds."

Günter Muncke

(DIE ZEIT, 8 August 1969)

Electric heating for busy highway

In winter an extremely steep gradient on Federal highway 3 in Kassel is to be heated electrically. The city council has decided to see whether during repair work electric elements could be built into the road surface to eliminate the danger of frost. Holger Börner, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, also feels that every conceivable means of ensuring road safety should be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 1969)

One in four motorised

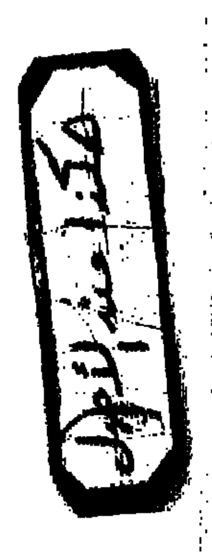
One person in five in this country owns a car, one in four a motor vehicle of some kind or other. According to the latest statistics compiled by the Flensburg motor vehicle registration office the number of licensed motor vehicles has, despite the continued decline in the number of motorcycles and scooters, increased by 3.9 per cent to 15,343,000 and the number of trailers by 4.3 per dent to 576,000.

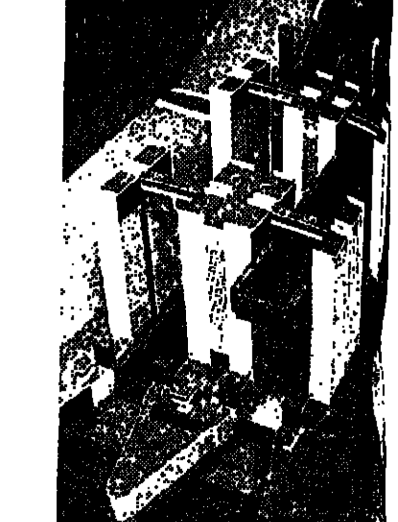
The total includes 11,668,000 private cars, 916,000 estate cars, 934,000 commercial vehicles, 1,300,000 tractors and 263,000 motorcycles. Bearing in mind the estimated 1.1 million power-assisted bicycles and mopeds the overall number of motorised vehicles on the roads at 1 July 1969 was roughly 16.5 million, as against 15.5 million twelve months previously.

The number of motorised vehicles per 1,000 head of population is thus 273 and the number of private cars and estate cars 208.

Since the middle of last year the increase has been generally more rapid than in the preseding twelve-month period. The number of vehicles requiring licences increased by 951,000, or 6.6 per cent, while the number of trailers increased by 7.1 per cent.

(Handelsblatt, 1 August 1969)





125 ft in 3 min.

is fast work for the best of barges, especially when the going is vertical. This lock, designed for the Elbe canal at Lüneburg by Cologne architect Dr Gerd Lohmer, consists of two troughs 328 ft (100 m) long and 11 ft 6 in. (3.5 m) deep and caters for barges of up to 1,350 tons laden weight. They are hoisted up to the level of the canal at a speed of forty ft a minute.

(Photo: Conti-Press)

250-mph rail link study ordered

Transport Minister Georg Leber has commissioned from a development group in Ottobrunn, Munich, a study on the feasibility of railway services at speeds of 250 miles an hour. The study, the Ministry has disclosed in Bonn, is to cost roughly 6.8 million Marks and be completed by the end of 1971.

The idea behind the scheme is to determine whether and how the traffic situation might be improved by the introduction of an entirely new network of rail traffic. The main aim is to reduce the burden on the trunk road network.

The twin-track permanent way is visualised as being able to take trains travelling at speeds of between 200 and 250 miles an hour in either direction. Trains are to carry not only private cars (as do the present car sleepers) but also lorries and whole convoys of commercial vehicles.

This super-railway could start in the Hamburg-Bremen area and extend to Stuttgart and Munich via Hanover, the Ruhr and Frankfurt.

The planners in Ottobrunn state that the journey from Hamburg to Munich would take about three hours. To do so special slipway lines would have to be built to facilitate transport of vehicles on to the express railway.

European connections are to be borne in mind in planning the route. An advisory council consisting of respresentatives of all interested specialist sectors is to be set up to aid the study group, the Ministry of Transport has announced.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1969)

MOTORING

Mercedes C 111 competes with NSU Ro 80

WANKEL ROTARY ENGINE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSES

In the field of research into new methods of propulsion for motor vehicles comprehensive research and development work is in progress not only on the Wankel engine but also on gas turbines and electric propulsion."

This guarded statement is all that the recently published annual report of Daimler-Benz has to say about the development of a Mercedes rotary engine. It is, perhaps, too much of an understatement.

No information is forthcoming about developments in gas-turbine and electric propulsion at Daimler-Benz but for weeks a sports prototype, the Mercedes C 111, has borne eloquent witness to rotary-piston engine development at the oldest car factory in the world.

The C 111 is undergoing trials on the Hockenheimring. It is an ultra-fast (150 miles an hour plus) sports car with a three-disc Wankel engine centrally-mounted. It is rumoured to develop 300 DIN horse power. With a chamber volume of 600 cc the 1.8-litre engine is for tax purposes assessed in the 3.6-litre category.

Developing more than eighty horse power per litre of cubic capacity, the C 111's engine is on a par with the high-performance engines of the Ferrari 330 GT, the Lamborghini, the Maserati and the Porsche 911 S.

It leaves such renowned Mercedes engines as that of the 280 SE and the V 8 engine of the 600 Pullman standing. Incidentally, the P series engines of the pre-war Auto Union racing cars had roughly the same power to engine size ratio, but they were top-performance racing engines using a methanol mixture as fuel.

In rotary engine development Daimler-Benz are following in the footsteps of NSU, the Wankel pioneers, and working alongside Toyo Kogyo of Japan. The reason why Daimler-Benz are working so hard on the rotary-piston engine might well partly be that a new generation of Mercedes engines will be needed at some stage.

The present generation of six-cylinder engines is far from the end of the development road, though, and it would be a false hope to imagine Daimler-Benz plan to switch over to Wankel engines immediately. This may well be why developments were played down in the annual report.

The C 111 project shows that Daimler-Benz now also want to get to grips with the Wankel engine. One of the ideas behind the project is to test on a small scale the demands it makes on the service network.

NSU already have experience in this field. Their rotary-engined models, the single-disc Spider and the twin-disc Ro 80, have not only been marketed for some years. The Spider has already proved its worth is racing, having won two championships despite the handicap of a higher fiscal piston displacement assessment.

The Ro 80, too, has just emerged from a 30,000-mile endurance test conducted by an automobile magazine and rightly feared by the manufacturers as absolutely the best of the vehicles tested. It had the fewest shortcomings and cost least in repairs. After 30,000 tough miles there was no drop in performance and to all intents and purposes no wear and tear noted when the engine was stripped down.

In this endurance test one very important point came to light. As the engine does not vibrate the strain and stress on transmission, chassis and bodywork is extremely slight. In this the hydrodynamic torque converter also played a part and the gentle power of the whole no doubt also accounts for the tyre lifespan, which proved to be twice as long as normal.

The Wankel engine is completely different from conventional combustion engines. The difference starts as soon as the ignition key is turned. Motorists who are used to pumping on the accelerator pedal to help start the engine soon learn to forget the idea.

The rotary piston pushes the surplus fuel into the recesses that contain the spark plugs. The plugs are literally drowned and not even the most powerful spark can find its way to a combustible mixture.

In order to increase starting ignition six-volt coils are incorporated into the twelve-volt system and their prior resistances switched off during ignition.

Yet even when the engine is running sudden heavy pressure on the accelerator can drown the engine. Even so, the engine is a good starter in both cold and warm weather. The starter button must be pulled out and no pressure whatsoever applied to the accelerator pedal.

Even more than in the case of modern conventional piston engines the Ro 80 should not be allowed to warm up, otherwise ignition is irregular (as in sports models with several carburettors) because one chamber has been drowned. The inactive chamber does not spring to life again until the engine is hotter.

The rotary-piston engine also has a tendency to run unevenly when used a great deal in stop-and-go town traffic. The moment the car is out in the open, though, maximum performance is achieved.

This is where the Wankel principle proves its superiority. The engine runs so quietly and vibration-free — something unusual for large low-rev engines in roadsters.

In expensive cars the suspension, chassis, bodywork and the like conceal engine noise and vibration but at certain revs both come through loud and clear. In a Wankel-engined car vibration and noise are absent at all speeds and rev counts.

Another factor is the hydrodynamic torque converter, which forms part of the automatic transmission together with servo clutch and a three-stage gear system plus reverse and stationary block. The converter is 97-per-cent effective under normal conditions and makes every change of speed smooth and shudderless.

After long trips at high speed longer periods have to allowed to elapse between gear phase changes. This is probably due to the higher rev count in neutral but the change was no longer altogether noiseless. Since the higher rev count does not occur in the test bed, though, it could be the result of oil thinning in the converter. Similar behaviour has also been noted in large conventional engines fitted with a torque converter.

In conclusion let it be said that NSU's Ro 80 is a development that the Wankel engine deserves.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 August 1969)

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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MARRIAGE MART

Computer sorts out sheep from goats

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

"Under the spreading chestnut tree a twisting clinging vine."

"A knight with a flaming torch."

"In the mists a lonely cottage on the moor."

"A ripe cornfield in the middle of summer."

"Like velvet the starry sky above the sea."

Those are neither lines from poems, from granny's old anthology nor suggestions for pop lyrics.

These five sentences are a "basic character test" worked out scientifically. In the accompanying test it says: "In these five sentences moods are described which are apparently selected completely at random. Please read the sentences and in each case try to imagine the scene.

"One of the mood descriptions will please you more than another. Mark the sentence or alternatively the image which you like the best with the figure one. Then select the imagine which you like second best and place it second in order. Choose the third most pleasing and mark it with a three and then select the image you like the least and mark it with five. Give the remaining image a four. It would be best if you imagined yourself in the situation described."

Citizens of this country can now place themselves in the position of a rider with a flaming torch on seeing this advertisement in the colour magazines. The advertisements show a pair of lovers surrounded by photographs portraying men and women from various periods of history, and parts of the advertising copy challenges, "Find the ideal partner whom you have sought all you life."

Attached to this is a "good luck voucher" on which the applicant is asked to write his name, age, profession, height, religion, address, marital, status, education and leisure interests.

The character test has to be completed and the applicant must put a tick in a box showing roughly how much his average monthly income is. Those who send in the application form are taking part in Cupid's latest pastime – matchmaking by computer.

The advertisement was placed by Altmann of Hamburg, the self-styled largest matchmaking agency in the world. And the gentlemen from Hamburg are not offering with their advertisement "lonely 40-year-old gentlemen of good breeding seeks lady as soul mate." They are leaving the selection of a suitable partner to the computer. This is the first time this has been done in this country.

Berlin journalist Eva Collani discovered that "240 institutes for selection of partners have been established in the past 25 years in this country. 142 of them have been reported to the Hamburg authorities as being fraudulent. In spite of this more and more people are still using this 'no longer unusual way' of finding a partner. Why? "

Her compatriot Kurt Tucholsky already had the answer in 1928. He noted then "that it is difficult for two people to pair off. Only one thing is more difficult: to be alone." Fear of loneliness for most men is greater than their shynesss. The Altmann people were also aware that there was considerable shyness among men in having to contact an agency to seek advice for a marriage partner. And their considered opinion was anyone who seriously wants to give a most effective guarantee of a good partnership must have a good chance on this country's marriage market. In the meantime they have more than a chance: they have success and their formula is IBM 36/50 – the electronic brain which arranges marriages.

"It is impossible to cheat the computer," said Herr Naase one of the firm's administrators, "because if you do it will come back on you and have its revenge on you. For example, an artisan who answered the question on education giving himself a little scholastic promotion.

"A few weeks later he was bitterly complaining. The young women to whom we introduced him were all so bright that he could not keep up with their conversations. We investigated the matter and come to the conclusion that the equipment was sticking closely to the questionnaire and attempting to find a suitable partner for him. When we told the man this he meekly admitted that he had not been completely honest."

In the firm's offices in Hamburg's middle-class residential area, Winterhude, there are no snug little well-perfumed rooms. And there are no buxom matchmakers whispering in the wooer's ear, "The woman who is waiting for you may not be beautiful but she has a magnificent dowry."

All the old cliches about arranging marriage are inapplicable in this case. The computer is not programmed to throw together rich girls and poor fortune-hunters. It works on the principle, "Like to like makes life bearable."



She loves me, she loves me not... (Photo: Alt...)

To programme the computer a scientific panel worked out psychological tests, carefully worded the questionnaire and carried out sociological investigation. On the panel are Professor Hans Jürgens, professor of sociology and medical anthropology at Kiel University, Dr Peter Orlik, professor of social psychology at Düsseldorf, and Dr Werner Correll, professor of child psychology at Giessen University. Coopêrating on the scheme is Professor Lüscher who devised a special colour test for the 'good luck voucher.' Applicants must choose between blue, yellow, grey, red and green.

The computer is not programmed to 'create' love. It simply brings together those who are socially, biologically and psychologically most compatible. Office manager Michael Paula formulates it in this way. "We can't guarantee undying love!" But the computer brings about a situation where it is most likely that love and being loved will ensue.

First reason and then feelings. Love is indeed not programmable. Professor Jürgens is of the opinion, that "Love can be a fast car, a flowery dress, a sultry voice or a sun-tanned skin. In fact love is probably just a passing phase."

Many people miss this "passing phase". In the anonymity of large cities it is difficult to find the right partner. "Lack of contact," says science. This is why there is a boom in marriage agencies. In twelve months Altmann have had 120,000 interested people answering their advertisements. In the same period 248,286 suggested partnerships were sent out

Not everybody who puts 'red' as their favourite colour and a 'ripe cornfield' for their favourite image can become a member. Certain requirements must be fulfilled. The organisation gets results. Between 1 April 1968 and 31 March of this year 2,188 called the banns, 2,520 had bought engagement rings and 8,216 computer clients had announced continuing friendship.

At the start there is a 'good luck voucher'. With it comes a personality test in the form of colour selection. This is filled out and sent to Hamburg. What happens after this, however?

Michael Paula, 37, says: "The voucher arrives here, is registered and checked. Then one of our 400 travellers call on the prospective clients. Our workers are all trained in our own offices. They need to have great sensitiveness and empathy. We even have former theologists working for us.

The traveller states the fees and conditions and if the prospective client is still interested the questionnaire with personal details is filled out. For instance there are such questions as 'Where were you brought up? ' or 'Would it worry you if a partner who was otherwise compatible was of a different religion to yours?'

When this questionnaire arrives in our offices it is by no means certain that a partner-seeker will automatically become an agency member on our books. First of all we must test how difficult it is to match him up – if it is too difficult we cannot accept the contract. Sometimes we cannot guarantee that we will keep to the conditions. One of our contracts lasts for three years and we make it our duty to make 99 suggested partnerships every year. Eighteen months ago, for instance we could not take on women who were born in 1925 or before simply because there were not enough partners to go round in that age group. But recently this has altered. Now I have given the green light for women up to 60 years of age."

"How many per cent drop out immediately they look at the voucher?"

"Thirty to thirty five per cent. The traveller sitts for a second time and the third stage is carried on here in the office. Only then do we give a definite 'yes' to the prospective client...."

"Who must pay how much?"

"The fees," said Michael Paula, "are graduated. We take into account sex, age and income. To put it another way, there are different grades of difficulty in each category. Fees range from 400 to 2,500 Marks. Moreover this financial factor is a deterrent to marriage swindlers and confidence tricksters."

There are also several little safety values to prevent unpleasant surprises. For instance checks are made with credit institutes. "And apart from this we ask every client his motives for refusing any of our suggestions. Usually it is a question of details. For example – how was she dressed? Did he have a dirty collar?"

The customer's personal confidant must take everything into account. "Category five is difficult", says Herr Naase. "There just are not enought women for it. Prejudice."

Category five is the basic strata of society; people who are unskilled workers. The lack of women interested in this category is due not only to prejudice but lack of money. There are too many men in this category.'

"And what about the other categories? "

Herr Naase says calmly. "The relationships between the partners always even themselves out. Category four is skilled labour. Three is white-collar workers. Category two includes people who have had a grammar school education and the professions Category one is the academics.

"For older women it is sometimes not easy to find the right partner."

This business which makes profit from other people's good fortune must follow market trends to continue to have success. Last year its turnover was over 30 million Marks.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 August 1969)

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SPORT

Bow and arrow gain in popularity

After an absence of decades archery will be an Olympic discipline again at Munich in 1972. Avery Brundage's reaction to this comeback is reported to have been an amused smile. The dedicated advocate of true amateurism has found another ally, some said. Others felt that the smile on the lips of the International Olympic Committee president was one of resignation, registering another admission to the Olympic light entertainment department.

Archers last competed for Olympic gold, silver and bronze in 1908. Since then they have only been on the sidelines at the Olympics. At Munich in 1972 FITA, the international archery federation, plan to re-establish their sport as an Olympic discipline. The international federation was set up in Paris as long ago as 1930.

"The number of our supporters is continually on the increase," Konrad Aichenmüller, 53, of Nuremberg claims. He it was who in 1954 launched archery as a serious sport rather than a mere leisure activity.

In 1954 four clubs joined, he says. Now we have 420, with roughly 12,000 members. Now that we are an Olympic discipline we ought at last to be taken seriously. Aichenmüller is the archery secretary of the Federal Republic Marksmen's Association.

At the moment he is on the lookout for a national trainer to array this country's promising archers in a manner befitting the host country at the next Olympics. Yet this country's self-taught archers have every reason to be satisfied with their achievements to date.

Already they are well on their way to reaching international standard. The recent world championship at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, was another step forward. The eight-man Federal Republic team, the strongest ever, flew to America three days before the championships started. With any luck they will be more than a mere outsider at Munich.

They have certainly done well for themselves so far this season, winning all three international tournaments against Holland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Not to mention Siegfried of Bad Kissingen.

Not long ago Siegfried Ortmann shot 1,261 rings in his home town, a performance that raised quite a few eyebrows. Surely, archers said, that must be a world record. Unfortunately, it was not.

This country's national champion improved on the score notched up by Rogers of the United States by 31 points but Ortmann's score still does not count as an international record.

"There just wasn't an international jury there," Aichenmüller sadly commented. "If Ortmann's nerves hold out he could do really well at Valley Forge."

Siegfried of Bad Kissingen is the star of the Federal Republic team at Valley Forge (seven men and one woman). What is more, he is 32 and is reaching the ideal age for an ace archer. Ninety per cent of world champions are 35 to forty. The top-flight women are on average even older: 44 to 48.

"Archery is a sport for quiet, composed people," Aichenmüller notes. Take, for example, Willi Weitmann, a 66-year-old archer from Lorch in Württemberg. At the last Federal Republic championships he notched up a higher score in his own category than wonder boy Ortmann, who came home first in the senior men's class.

In America many people still even go hunting with bow and arrow. In this part of the world archers are more than happy to strike gold (the colours of the rings on the board are white, black, blue, red and gold).

In an international competition 144 twelve-Mark arrows are sent winging in the direction of the targets, which range in diameter from two foot eight to four foot. The targets are arranged at distances of thirty, fifty, seventy and ninety metres and 36 arrows are aimed at each.

The men tend to wear Robin Hood hats while the women, whose headgear varies, face exactly the same ordeal except that their targets are spaced at distances of thirty, fifty, sixty and sevently metres.



Archers take aim (Photo: berlin bild)

After a six-hour contest, interrupted only by half an hour for lunch, the archer has accomplished the equivalent of a four-mile walk collecting his arrows and the equivalent of two and a half tons of thrust.

The competition bow, made of fibre-glass, Brazilian rosewood and so on, has a tensile power of forty-odd pounds. It is drawn back two foot four for each shot and the arrow shoots off in the direction of the target at a speed of between 125 and 200 miles an hour.

"Regular training is the only way to reach this standard. An archer's arm must still be steady at the 144th shot. Stamina, a good eye and concentration are the main qualities required of an archer," Aichenmüller notes, with first-rate archers in mind.

In this country more and more archers are coming up to international standards. The reservoir of competition archers from whose ranks the national team is selected amounts to 3,000 of the 12,000 registered archers in the country.

The remainder aim, for the time being, at targets 25 metres away – the national distance. Not until they have gained more experience will they will try their hand at competitive archery and aim at the 11,000-point mark, every archer's dream.

The 25-metre target is not only a concession to the average archer. It is largely the result of the shortage of suitable ranges. Few archers are in such a fortunate position as members of Nuremberg marksmen's club, which proudly boasts a wonderful ground of its own and a fine clubhouse. In many cases archers set up their targets in sportsground, parks and on football pitches.

"It's not all that bad," Dr Kölle, chairman of the solitary Berlin club, adds. "Archery is not just a men's sport. There are no rifle cracks. It is good for the figure and everyone agrees that an archer cuts a fine figure on the field."

At Valley Forge the weaker sex was represented by Magda Pfifferling of Düsseldorf. In addition to Ortmann the other members of the team were Bruno Schnoor of Bremen, Karl Schmieder of Hanover, Berthold Briebel of Bamberg, Heinz Bierbaum of Nuremberg, Egon Kischkel of Vlotho, Westphalia, and Horst Goszlniak of Hamburg, the city with the oldest club in the country, Hamburg Archers Guild of 1929.

The composition of the national team indicates that there is no special bastion of archery in this country. At the last world championships, held at Amersfoort, Holland, in 1967, a team from this country achieved its best rating so far, seventh place.

The seven men and one woman flew to America determined to do better. They may well do so in the years to come. Promising youngsters are legion. Aichenmüller recommends beginners to invest 200 to 300 Marks in equipment.

This consists of a set of arrows, a bow, a quiver and gloves. Experts and others who really enjoy their archery spend anything up to 1,000 Marks on equipment.

"Why not try it? " Aichenmüller asks. "Archery is good for the health and strengthens the nerves and back muscles. We do not only need prospective Olympic competitors. What is more, archery is not just a sport for youngsters. It is never to late to give it a go." After a season and a half's training the beginner may well strike gold.

(DIE WELT, 8 August 1969)

Olympic Duke dies

Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, honorary member of the International Olympic Committee and last German governor of Togo, died on 5 August at his country residence, Schloss Eutin.

Born in Schwerin on 10 October 1873 the fifth son of Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Adolf Friedrich was from an early age interested in sport and expeditions abroad, particularly in Africa.

At the age of twenty he travelled on horseback from Egypt to Constantinople. In 1905 he went on his first expedition to East Africa and later spent several years exploring Central and West Africa. The thousands of miles he covered on foot in the process represented no mean achievement.

From July 1912 until the outbreak of the First World War Duke Adolf Friedrich was governor of Togo, then a German colony, and gained such popularity that he was invited to attend the ceremonies held to celebrate Togolese independence in 1960.

Even after the First World War Adolf Friedrich undertook extensive expeditions in Africa, Indonesia and South America, on one occasion crossing Africa from the Cape to the Sudan.

As a young man he shone as an equestrian and a rally driver and all his life he did his best to promote sport in Germany and spread the Olympic idea. Elected a permanent member of the International Olympic Committee in 1926, Adolf Friedrich was largely responsible for organising the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

After the Second World War Adolf Friedrich played a crucial role in re-establishing the National Olympic Committee, of which he became chairman in 1949 and at the same time this country's delegate to the International Olympic Committee.

From 1951 Adolf Friedrich was Hon. Pres. of the National Olympic Committee and in 1956 he became an honorary member of the International Olympic Committee, an honour that is seldom bestowed. Many other honorary posts bear witness to the manifold interests and the wide range of activity in which the Duke took an active part even in old age. Adolf Friedrich was 95.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 August 1969)

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